RAI BARELI:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XXXIX

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF RAI BARELI.

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PREFACE.

The old Gazetteer of Rai Bareli, incorporated in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh, was compiled under the Editorship of Mr. C. W. McMinn from the settlement and assessment reports of Colonel MacAndrew, Major Ouseley, Mr. A. F. Millett, and others, and from Mr. W. C. Benett's book on the great families of the district. In writing the present volume I have derived great assistance from the settlement report of Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., and the notes provided by Mr. A. B. fforde, I.C.S., and Mr. W. A. W. Last, I.C.S. To the latter I am especially grateful for his ungrudging help in correcting the proofs and providing fresh material.

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GAZETTEER OF RAI BARELI.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey of Northern India.

E. H. I.—The History of India as told by its own historians, by Sir H. M. Elliot.

CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Rai Bareli lies in the south of the province of Oudh and is the southernmost portion of the Lucknow division. It lies between the parallels of 25° 49′ and 26° 36′ north latitude and 80° 41′ and 81° 34′ east longitude. The total area of the district in 1903 was 1,119,088 acres or 1,748·5 square miles, which is slightly less than the average size of the Oudh districts. The area is liable to vary every year by reason of the action of the Ganges, for a small variation in the deep stream of the river may involve a very noticeable change in the area of the district. Thirty years ago, in 1873, the total area was 1,744 square miles, the subsequent accretion being 2,895 acres; but in 1900 the difference was far more marked, as then it amounted to over 5,000 acres more than in 1873. Rai Bareli is of irregular shape, but fairly compact. It is bounded on the north by the Mohanlalganj tahsíl of Lucknow and Haidargarh of Bara Banki; on the east by the Musafirkhana tahsíl of Sultanpur, and on the south-east by pargana Ateha and the Kunda tahsíl of Partabgarh; to the south the boundary is formed by the Ganges, which separates this district from Fatehpur and for a very short distance from Allahabad; while on the west Rai Bareli marches with the Purwa tahsíl of the Unao district. Boundaries and area.

Like most of the surrounding country, the district is a purely agricultural tract; towns are few, and of no great size or importance. Rai Bareli itself is the largest, having a population of nearly 16,000 souls; it was an old Musalman town of some note in former days, but it chiefly owes its present position to its selection as the district headquarters after the mutiny. It is a municipality, and was for many years a military cantonment and the seat of a Commissioner. Next comes Jais Towns and villages.

which alone has a population of over 10,000 persons; this, too, is of Musalman origin, as also are Salon and Dalmau. Besides these, no others contain more than 5,000 inhabitants, except the straggling agricultural village of Kunsa in pargana Rai Bareli. At the last census 57 villages had a population between 2,000 and 5,000, but most of these are of little importance, and are composed of aggregations of hamlets. The only places that can be in any way described as towns are the old Musalman settlements of Nasirabad, Thulendi, and Mustafabad, all of which are in a decayed state, and the markets of Bachhrawan, Lalganj and a few others. In all, there were 1,740 villages in the district in 1901, with an average population of 594 inhabitants apiece. No less than 1,474 contained under 1,000 persons, and 204 others between 1,000 and 2,000. The villages generally resemble those of the rest of southern Oudh, and are collections of mud-built huts; in some places hamlets or *purwas*, large and small, are scattered all over the face of the country, although elsewhere the population is confined almost wholly to the main site. But on the whole the number of inhabited sites, no less than 8,239 at the last survey, is one of the chief characteristics of the district. Some of them are very small and contain only two or three houses, their origin being the desire of a careful cultivator to live close to his fields, and the result appearing in high cultivation and flourishing crops. Where, on the other hand, the tenants reside in the main *ábádi*, the outlying crops are usually poor.

pogra-
y.

The district is a fairly compact tract with its headquarters at the most central point, and in fact there is no village which is more than 32 miles distant from the town of Rai Bareli. It varies considerably in its physical aspects in different parts and the several natural divisions need separate description. As a whole, it is either flat or gently undulating, the highest points being the crown of the watersheds of the different drainage channels. The general slope is from north-west to south-east, and this direction is taken by all the rivers. The elevation varies from about 395 feet above the sea in the north-west to 285 feet, the level of the Ganges at the extreme south-east corner where it leaves the district. The drainage is consequently

fair, but not universally so; otherwise there would be no *jhil* belts in the north and south, as will be hereafter described. The district, when considered as a whole, owing to the gentle rise and fall of the country and the abundance of groves of mango and *mahua*, has a variety which is not often to be observed in the valley of the Ganges. The fertility of the soil is remarkable, and the cultivation of a high class, so that the beauty of the country is not surpassed by any part of the plains of Hindostan.

Rivers.

Before passing to a more detailed account of the different tracts or zones of the district, it will serve to give a clearer account if the river system be first considered. The whole country is drained by the Ganges, although some of its tributaries do not join the main stream till after passing beyond the confines of Rai Bareli. The Ganges itself is the only river of any magnitude. It enters the district at the village of Malipur in the extreme west of pargana Sareni, close to Baksar ghát. Thence it flows south-east to Bairua in the south of Sareni, and there it bends slightly to the north past Ralpur, continuing in an east-north-easterly direction by Khajurgaon to Dalmau, where it again bends to the south-east. It flows in a fairly straight course along the borders of pargana Dalmau, but at Gukana in Salon it turns sharply to the south for a short distance, before resuming its original direction at Naubasta ghát, whence it flows straight to Katra Bahadurganj, where it leaves this district, thenceforward dividing Partabgarh from Allahabad. Its course along the Rai Bareli boundary is about 54 miles. The bed is sandy and has an average breadth of about two miles, except for a distance of some ten miles in the west where it is wider. The river is navigable at all times for boats of about 40 tons burthen; there is still a traffic of some importance on the river, but owing to the influence of the railway and the general improvement in means of communication it is but a shadow of its former self. The Ganges is not bridged in this district, and communication with the southern bank is only effected by means of ferries.

Ganges.

Sai River.

Next in importance comes the Sai, a river which flows through the centre of the district, dividing it into two almost equal halves. The Sai rises in the Hardoi district and for a

considerable portion of its course forms the boundary between Lucknow and Unao. It enters Rai Bareli in the extreme north-west corner near the village of Rampur Sudauli, at the trijunction of the parganas of Mauranwan, Nigohan and Bachhrawan. It flows in a very tortuous and irregular course along the western border of Bachhrawan and then enters the Rai Bareli pargana at the village of Aghaura, whence it flows in a southerly direction for some six miles, when it turns eastwards through the centre of the pargana as far as the railway. It there bends to the south again passing to the west of the town of Rai Bareli, and then turns east, skirting the southern borders of the old cantonments. From this point its course is generally south-east, full of loops and bends. It leaves the pargana at Khorahti, and from that point separates the Salon pargana from Parshadepur, leaving the district at Kanhpur, opposite Rampur Kasia in Partabgarh. Its total course through the district is somewhat over sixty miles. The river is not navigable except during the rains, for in the hot weather its depth in many places is not more than two feet. The extreme flood discharge of the Sai is about 6,000 cubic feet per second; the average discharge during the five rainy months is about one-sixth of this, and the minimum discharge in the dry weather is less than thirty feet per second. The banks of the Sai are high and in many places precipitous: the level of the water is a great distance below the surface of the country, and the river is therefore of little value for irrigation except for the small areas of alluvial land in its immediate neighbourhood. The Sai is spanned by a fine bridge near Rai Bareli, erected in 1867 by the Bais taluqdars, and by an old masonry bridge on the Dalmau road, dating from Nawabi days. There are several ferries over the river, for which reference may be made to the list given in the appendix.

[N]aiya [ri]vers.

The other rivers of the district are very small and are chiefly tributaries of the Sai. They are for the most part mere drainage channels which run dry in the cold weather, but during the rains contain a considerable volume of water. Such drainage lines go by the generic name of Naiya, and are usually distinguished by the name of the pargana through which they pass or from some village on their banks. Thus the Kathwara Naiya

rises to the north-east of the village of Johwa Sharqi in Rai Bareli near the Bachhrawan border, and flows in a south-easterly direction under the railway and the Lucknow road for some five miles; then it turns south as far as Kathwara, where it bends to the south-west and joins the Sai at the village of Andohar, some eight miles above Rai Bareli, draining the western portion of the tahsíl. Another is the Maharajganj Naiya, which rises in the *jhil* tract of Kumhrawan in the north of the district and flows in a winding course with a generally southerly direction past Maharajganj, and thence through the east of the Rai Bareli tahsíl as far as the railway, beyond which it forms the boundary between Rai Bareli on the west and Rokha Jais and Parshadepur on the east, finally joining the Sai at Makraha in the last-mentioned pargana. The third is known as the Simrauta Naiya. It rises in the swamps to the south of Haidargarh in Bara Banki, and forms the boundary between Inhauna on the north and Simrauta and Mohanganj on the south. After passing close to the town of Simrauta it turns eastwards and enters the Sultanpur district near Shankarpur, eventually joining the Gumti under the name of the Kandu Nala. The fourth stream known as the Naiya rises on the confines of the Mohanganj and Rokha Jais parganas and flows south past the town of Nasirabad, from which it takes its name. Two miles below this place it turns east for a short distance and then south again, entering the Ateha pargana of Partabgarh at the village of Bewal, and eventually falls into the Sai.

Tributaries of the Sai.

There are one or two small tributaries of the Sai which may be separately mentioned. The Basaha begins in a series of swamps in pargana Khiron and then runs in a well-defined bed through the west of the Rai Bareli tahsíl and joins the Sai on the right bank near Purai, about ten miles west of the district headquarters. This, like the others, is dry during the hot weather, but in the rains develops into a rather formidable stream. In wet years the discharge of water from this tributary into the Sai is largely responsible for the floods that occur about and below Rai Bareli. The Soh is a small stream of a similar nature, which has its origin in the large tanks in the south of pargana Mauranwan of Unao, and flows through the west of the Rai Bareli tahsíl, about two miles north of the Unao road, to

join the Sai on the right bank near the village of Bardar, three miles north-east of Gurbakhshganj. In the south-east of the district, dividing the parganas of Dalmau and Rai Bareli on the west from Salon on the east, is a small stream which runs north from the watershed at Itaura Buzurg and joins the Sai near Bara Dih in the north-west corner of Salon. This stream is known as the Chob, and possesses some historical interest as having long been the traditional boundary between the country of the Kanhpurias and Baiswara.

Ganges tributaries.

The tributaries of the Ganges are of no greater importance. Among them is another Chob, which rises on the southern side of the Itaura Buzurg watershed, and like the northern stream of the same name it fulfils the purposes of a boundary between Salon and Dalmau. After a course of a few miles in a southerly direction it joins the main river near Shahzadpur, about a mile above Gukana Ghat. A larger stream is the Loni in the west. This has its origin in the Unao district and enters Rai Bareli near Simri in the west of Khiron pargana. It flows south-east in a very irregular course, forming for some distance the boundary between Khiron and Sareni, and then turns south through the west of the latter pargana, entering Dalmau near Khajurgaon. It joins the Ganges on the west side of the town of Dalmau. This at times is a fairly large stream, but it generally dries up in the hot weather. It is joined near Bahai by some small streams which have their origin in the lake country of Dalmau. The only other tributary of the Ganges worth noting is a small channel which runs south from the town of Mustafabad in Salon.

Loni river.

Lakes and *jhils.*

There is a great number of marshes and irregular water-courses, which are all dry during the hot weather, and which all contribute towards causing floods in years of heavy rainfall. It has been suggested that a comparatively small amount of labour and expense would serve to convert several of these into valuable reservoirs, by which much water now wasted might be economically stored for the dry weather when the supply is most needed and when it is most likely to run short. The construction of dams across the smaller streams has from time to time been practised in this district and some of the larger proprietors have

attempted canals on a small scale with a fair measure of success. The *jhils* in the north of the district form part of the belt which characterises the two southern parganas of Bara Banki. The largest are those of Mung Tal, Hanswa, Khaur and Salethu; while in the southern tract the most noticeable are the deeper and narrower *jhils* of Narpatganj, Jalsen and Bisaiya. All these, however, contract to very small dimensions in a really dry season. The extent to which rabi cultivation on their banks is possible varies with the speed at which the waters subside after the rains, while the rice sown in their vicinity during the kharíf is peculiarly liable to floods. The land is consequently of a somewhat precarious nature, and the receipts from the estates bordering on these swamps vary greatly from year to year. In 1903 the total area under water was 86,057 acres or 7·7 per cent. of the whole area of the district. The highest proportion was in the Maharajganj tahsíl, where it amounted to nearly 9 per cent., and the lowest in Rai Bareli, where there are no big *jhils*, the proportion to the total area being only 6·1 per cent.

Ganges lowlands.

The rivers and streams of the district, although many of them are of small size, serve to define the various natural divisions of the country. Starting from the south there is the low lying alluvial *khadar*, or as it is here called *kachar*, of the Ganges. This consists of the land lying under the old high bank of the river, and its width varies from about two miles to nothing, as in the western half of pargana Salon and in a few other places the river runs immediately under the cliffs along its banks. This *kachar* is of two descriptions. In the first place there is a series of alluvial flats separated from the high bank by old channels, sometimes partially silted up and sometimes carrying a volume of water during the rains. In wet seasons this tract is always under water and cultivation is only possible in the rabi harvest. The surface soil varies from year to year, as the annual inundation of the river occasionally covers what was previously excellent land with a deposit of poor sand, while at other times a thick layer of clay is found to have been spread over soil that was formerly unculturable. These variations, however, are not often very sudden. Generally, a tract of good *kachar* remains culturable for a succession of years, and the

fresh deposit can seldom be cultivated until the soil has been bound together for a series of flood seasons by the roots of the tamarisk, which springs up as soon as the ground can support any vegetation. The deposit is invariably stiff and of the nature of clay. Where it is raised enough to admit of full ploughing, excellent rabi crops can be grown, and such land fetches a general rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per *bígha*. Later or lower lying deposits from which weeds cannot be eradicated, owing to the excess of moisture, are usually tilled on grain rents; the crops on such land are light, peas being the chief staple, but at the same time the soil receives very little attention. The other portion of the *kachar* is the tract lying between this purely alluvial land and the old high bank, which in places recedes far from the course of the stream. Here the fields are often well protected from the incursions of the river and have been cultivated for many years; the rabi crops are regularly grown, and occasionally it is found possible to raise a small kharíf harvest. Such soil pays high cash rents, as not only is it safe, but it has the further advantage of doing well without irrigation.

Ganges uplands. Above the old high bank of the Ganges there stretches inland a raised upland tract which drains directly into the Ganges or into the Loni by means of the tributary watercourses. Following the Ganges eastwards, this belt gradually narrows until close to Dalmau; it extends little more than a mile from the river, but the variations are great. On the west, the influence of the Loni and its tributaries brings almost the whole pargana of Sareni under this description; there are only a few lowlying villages in which hollows are formed by the collection of rain water and rice is the staple crop. The average breadth of this tract throughout Dalmau and Salon is about four miles. Further east the Chob and other small streams again widen the area of direct drainage. The tract is well-wooded, the large groves of mango and *mahua* affording in favourable years a considerable addition to the food-supply, while the *sarpat* grass, which grows near the river, provides remunerative occupation for the labouring population. The soil is generally a light loam, but frequently the proportion of sand is very high. As the river sank into its present depressed bed, the plateau of alluvial

deposit was cut up by the net-work of tributary channels by means of which the heavier particles of the original clay deposit have been swept out of the soil. The result is a series of plateaux separated from each other by *nalas*, the level land on which is remarkably fertile though light, while the sloping ground towards the rivers or the *nalas* is poorer and not infrequently mere sandy *bhur*. Some of the villages in this tract, and especially Hamirmau in Dalmau and Arkha and Katra Bahadurganj in Salon, are fully as productive as villages with firmer soil in the rest of the district. In the rabi harvest fine crops of wheat and poppy are raised, while in the kharif, though there is little rice, a seasonable rainfall gives excellent yields of *mandua* and *juár*.

The southern clay tract.

To the north of this upland tract the land sinks again, and the light soil gives place to a belt of stiff clay interspersed with broad and shallow swamps and plains of barren *úsar*. It extends from Khiron in the west, past Lalganj and Thalrai, to Bela Bhela in Rai Bareli and Rohanian in Salon. Here the principal crop is rice, and in a large proportion of the cultivated area the soil is too stiff to admit of a rabi crop being grown, while a further large area only produces a poor crop of gram and linseed after the rice harvest. Most of the cultivated land, however, is in good productive soil; a peculiarity of this tract is the abrupt transfer from such land to absolutely unculturable *úsar*. Water for irrigation is available in all but the driest seasons from the numerous swamps and ponds, while owing to the height of the water level masonry wells are easily and cheaply constructed and are found almost everywhere. Groves are not here so numerous and large as in the lighter soil; but there is a certain amount of jungle and the wild rice and reeds of the *jhils* form an asset of some value.

The *jhil* tract.

Wandering through this tract of stiff soil from one end of the district to the other, is a chain of *jhils* more or less connected with each other. These are different from the rest in that they are deep and narrow, and their shape is characterised by extensive loops and bends. Owing to their general direction parallel to that of the Ganges and Sai, they appear to be the remains of an old river bed; and this theory is strengthened by

the quality of the soil on their banks. Instead of clay, it is never stiffer than a light loam, and here and there, especially inside the bends of the *jhils*, the land rises into sandy *bhur* of the poorest description. Such soil is very easily and seriously affected by heavy rainfall and a consequent rise in the water-level. After the long series of wet seasons which culminated in the abnormal rain of 1894, much of the land in this tract fell out of cultivation. Such deterioration, though undoubtedly real, is only temporary, as normal conditions are restored by a series of dry years. At present the chain of *jhils* is divided into three distinct systems. To the west are the swamps in Khiron which form the source of the Basaha. In Dalmau the numerous reaches are known by different names: they all drain the Sai by various small channels, the chief of which is known as the Isaur Nala. Lastly, there is the chain of narrow *jhils* in Salon, which is known as the Naiya and extends far into the Partabgarh district.

Sai uplands.

The central tract is that which lies on both sides of the Sai throughout its course. This generally resembles the uplands along the Ganges and the same description may here also be applied. It is noticeable, however, that the poor soil in this tract is generally inferior to the poor soil near the Ganges. Here it is impossible to raise rabi crops without irrigation, while a cycle of wet seasons does much more damage than in the Ganges upland, as it stimulates the growth of rank grass and weeds in the sandy soils, choking the kharif crops and causing a temporary deterioration. On the other hand the soil along the Sai is capable of yielding excellent returns with careful cultivation and some of the villages in this belt are the best in the district. The width of this tract varies with the extent of the area of direct drainage into the Sai itself or its tributaries. To the south of the river, west of Rai Bareli, there is an almost continuous network of *nalas*, and the depth is here considerable. Further east the belt is reduced to two miles at Pandri Ganeshpur, but its general breadth is about three miles on either side of the stream.

The northern tract.

Almost the whole of the rest of the district is situated in a firm loam or clay soil, in which rice is the principal crop. In

pargana Inhauna to the extreme north-east the land is somewhat lighter in character as it approaches the Gumti, and along the Simrauta Naiya the direct drainage has some influence on the soil of the villages of the parganas along its banks. Elsewhere the soil of this tract is a stiff loam or a heavy clay, and these prevail throughout the whole of the Maharajganj tahsíl, with the exception of a portion of Bachhrawan along the Sai, and also cover a large part of Rai Bareli and the whole of Rokha Jais. The stiffest soil is that of Mohanganj, Rokha and Kumhrawan, where rice covers over 70 per cent. of the kharíf harvest, and a second crop can seldom be raised. The rabi is fair, but inferior to that of the lighter soils; there are abundant means of irrigation, as swamps and *jhils* abound throughout the tract, while masonry wells can be made almost everywhere at a small cost.

Precarious tracts.

From the above description it will be seen that the precarious tracts of the district come under two categories, the one embracing those parts that are liable to suffer from drought, and the other those that are apt to be damaged in abnormally wet years. A partial failure of the rains in the sowing season will seriously contract the cultivated area in the rice tracts, both north and south of the Sai, which are characterised by interrupted drainage. Drought in the latter part of the season will involve the loss of the rice crop in the same tracts, and if severe, must be expected to lead to distress. In the lighter soils there must also be loss, but there it will not be so extensive, as the drier crops will be at least partially saved by irrigation. It is not likely that drought will lead to any great reduction in the rabi area, provided that prompt and generous assistance be given in cases of emergency for making wells. Parts of the lines of interrupted drainage are, however, unsuitable for temporary wells, and in the villages along the chain of *jhils* some restriction must be expected. Once sown, there is little danger that the rabi will be injured by drought, as with the exception just noted, temporary wells can supplement the natural sources of supply. On the other hand, excessive rain in January and February will generally result in serious damage to wheat, and some injury to other crops, especially if there be continuous cloudy weather in those months. At other times, the villages lying along the *jhils*

and in the small *kachar* tracts are liable to loss from floods in seasons of heavy rainfall. Along the Sai floods are apt to drown the kharíf crops, but the area affected is small. A series of wet seasons will raise the water-level of the district generally, and the effect will be gradually seen in the extension of the *jhils*, poorer yields, and occasional floods. These results are most prominent in the tracts of interrupted drainage, and must continue to be so, unless any arrangement can be made for its improvement.

Waste lands. The area returned as incapable of cultivation at the first regular settlement was 246,224 acres or 22 per cent. of the entire area of the district. At the last settlement there was practically no alteration in the figure, the percentage of the whole area being practically the same as before. Since the settlement there has been a considerable extension of cultivation, and much poor land which was formerly classed as barren has been brought under the plough. In 1903 the total amount described as barren was 236,435 acres or slightly under 20 per cent. of the whole. Of this, however, less than one-half consists of actually barren land, for the total includes the area covered by water and also 37,917 acres occupied by village sites, roads and buildings. This leaves 112,407 acres or 10·4 per cent. classed as unfit for cultivation. Most of this consist of barren *úsar* plains and the rest of ravines and inferior sandy land. The largest proportion is in the Maharajganj tahsíl and especially in the Simrauta pargana, while the least is in Rai Bareli itself.

Jungles. The barren area does not include the jungles, which are generally returned under culturable waste. These jungles were formerly very extensive, but at the present time there are but few left in the district. In pargana Inhauna the villages of Banbharia and Kathaura still retain some of the thick jungles which, as their names show, was once their principal characteristic, and a few other villages in the same pargana have also some jungle land. In Rokha, and especially in the neighbourhood of Tikari, there were in former days large tracts of jungle, but most of this has been broken up. One village on the Sai belonging to the Tiloi estate contains a considerable area of thick jungle, which superstitious fears have hitherto protected

from the axe. This is the only remnant of the jungle mentioned by Sir W. Sleeman as extending for twelve miles on both sides of the Sai.* The tract was noted as the stronghold of the Nain Kanhpurias, and formed an impregnable place of refuge for them when attacked by the troops of the Government officials. After rebellion steps were takén to break it up. Some was cleared by the neighbouring zamindars, and in other cases areas were marked off and now form part of the Palmerland grant. Patches of *dhák* jungle occur in places throughout the stiff soil tracts, and there is also some along the banks of the Sai, but the total area is insignificant. The dense jungles which in former days surrounded the strongholds of the taluqdars were in almost every case destroyed after the mutiny. The trees of the district are the same as those which occur throughout the southern Oudh. Besides the mango and *mahua*, which are chiefly confined to the groves, the commonest are the *ním*, *babul*, *bargad* or banyan, *pipal*, tamarisk and *jamun*. The *shisham* is rarely seen in this district. Attempts have been made to introduce the *sál*, but they have all ended in failure.

As in the neighbouring districts, the area under groves is very large. At the first regular settlement they covered 85,891 acres or 7·7 per cent. of the whole district; the largest amount was in the Salon tahsíl, where it was as much as 8·5 per cent. At the last settlement there was a noticeable increase in the grove lands, the total area being 88,903 acres or 7·9 per cent. of the whole district. The extension had been greatest in Rai Bareli and Dalmau tahsíls, while in Salon there had been an actual decrease in all parganas. Since the settlement some of the grove land has disappeared, as in 1903 the total area was but 82,686 acres or 7·3 per cent., but the proportion is still high. In addition to this, however, there are large tracts of land containing numerous trees not enclosed or planted in the form of a grove, which are recorded as culturable waste. The parganas of Inhauna on the north-east and Sareni on the south-west are exceptionally well wooded. The groves consist for the most part of mango and *mahua* trees, which in favourable seasons provide a great addition to the food supply of the district. Groves.

* Tour in Oude, I, 239.

Minerals. The whole country forms part of the alluvial plain of the Ganges, and consequently the mineral products are very insignificant. The most important is *kankar*, which occurs both in the block and nodular forms, and is obtainable practically all over the district, except in the sandy portions. Quarries are worked in many places, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway and roads, in order to minimize the cost of carriage. Most of these quarries are in the Rai Bareli tahsíl, but there are several others near Jais, Salon, Suchi and elsewhere in the Salon tahsíl, and at Gharwara, Nawabganj and other places in Dalmau. There are comparatively few quarries in the north of the district, the only ones of any importance being those at Sarayan and Salethu. Other mineral products include *reh*, the saline efflorescence which is found on *úsar* land and is used in the manufacture of country glass and also by Dhobis as a substitute for soap; and brick earth, which occurs in many places. Bricks are manufactured in two sizes: the small, old-fashioned kind, known as *nawabi*, cost about one rupee per thousand, while English bricks are sold at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for the same quantity. Stone does not occur in the district and is only used for building temples and mosques, for which purpose it has to be imported from Mirzapur. Tiles for roofing are made in the district and cost on an average Rs. 3 per thousand. Timber for building, when the better qualities are employed, has to be imported; but there is an ample local supply of mango and *mahua* wood. The price varies according to the locality, and has largely increased during the past thirty years. *Mahua* is preferable to mango as being stronger and more durable and its price is usually twice as great, the average cost of a log being about Rs. 12. Bamboos are obtainable locally at an average cost of 3 annas 6 pies, whereas in 1874 the price was only one anna. The cost of thatching-grass has also largely increased. It is now sold at Rs. 5 per thousand bundles, but in 1874 it was only half that amount.

Fauna. The wild animals of the district are not remarkable for their numbers or variety, and Rai Bareli differs but little in this respect from the rest of southern Oudh. This is chiefly due to the high state of development of the district and the comparative

absence of cover in the shape of jungles. Of the larger carnivora there are none, save a few wolves; even these are very much more rare than in former days, for before annexation they are said at times to have caused considerable destruction of human life, whereas now they are but seldom found. A reward of six rupees is given for each full-grown wolf killed, and a smaller sum for cubs. Many years ago, when large areas were covered with dense jungles, wild animals were more numerous. Dr. Butter stated in 1839 that tigers and wild buffaloes were to be found in the high tamarisk jungles along the banks of the Ganges in Baiswara, but these have long since disappeared.* Hyænas and deer were then fairly common, but the former are extinct, and the latter are only represented by an occasional *nilgai* near the Ganges, and a few black-buck near Bachhrawan and also along the banks of the Ganges. Wild cattle still exist in small numbers. They live in herds along the river bank in the Sareni pargana towards Daundia Khera, and also along the Sai in Salon; they are generally small and poor, although a fine bull is occasionally to be seen among them. These *bangaila* do great damage to the crops in their neighbourhood and are difficult to keep in check: they are sometimes captured by the people, and the male calves, if caught when young enough, grow into tolerable bullocks and can be tamed; but the females are useless, as they give no milk beyond what is necessary for rearing their offspring. Jackals, as usual, abound. In the cold weather of 1901, for the first time for many years, they were caught and killed in considerable numbers for the sake of their skins. The birds of the district are similar to those of the adjoining country. There are plenty of waterfowl and snipe in the cold weather, and quail are fairly numerous, but partridge are scarce. Shahzada Basdeo Singh made an effort in 1900 to preserve the latter in the Behta jungle, and some 300 were laid down there, but there was no appreciable increase in the two following years. There are a few black partridge and sandgrouse in the lowlands along the Ganges. Besides game birds there are numberless others of the ordinary varieties common to Oudh. The red-headed parrot was formerly netted wholesale for the sake of its

* Dr. Butter, Topography and Statistics of Southern Oudh, 1839, p. 28.

plumage, the skins being sent to Cawnpore for the European market.

Fish. Fish of many kinds abound in the rivers and lakes of the district, and form a regular article of diet with many classes of the population. The varieties here found are practically the same as in Lucknow and other parts of Oudh. The principal seasons for fishing are the hot weather and the rains, when large numbers of the people thus eke out their other means of livelihood. The fishing population consists chiefly of Mallahs, Kahars, Pasis and Musalmans; but there are very few who rely solely on fishing for their support, the total number at the last census being only 39, and this included dependents of both sexes. Very small-meshed nets are employed, some having a mesh of no more than a quarter of an inch, and consequently the destruction of fry is great, especially during the rains, when the smaller fish are more extensively caught than at any other season of the year. The larger fish are usually taken in traps and baskets of various kinds; they are sold at about one anna per *sér*, while the smaller kinds ordinarily fetch half that price.

Domestic animals. The cattle of the district are of an inferior character, and breeding is left to the course of nature. There is a great insufficiency of suitable pasture land for breeding purposes, and consequently all the better animals are imported from Kheri or brought from the various up-country fairs. In and about the numerous *jhils* there is a kind of pasture on which the buffalo thrives, but which is quite unfitted for cows. There is less *khadar* land along the Ganges in this district than in Unao, and consequently there are no reserve grazing areas of any size, so that the majority of the cattle are either stall-fed or else pick up a scanty subsistence on the small patches of waste. At the time of the last settlement the number of plough-cattle in the district was 242,538, giving an average of 2·05 animals per plough. A regular stock census was taken in August, 1899, and it was then ascertained that there were 241,732 bulls and bullocks, and 10,142 male buffaloes, the average proportion of the total to the recorded number of ploughs being 2·19 animals per plough. This was a low figure, but practically the same as in the adjoining districts of Lucknow and Partabgarh, and

higher than in Bara Banki. Cultivation had declined, and with it the number of ploughs, probably on account of the famine of 1896-97. A second census was taken in January 1904, and it then appeared that bulls and bullocks numbered 288,464 and male buffaloes 13,844, the total increase in five years being 50,434 animals; while the proportion to each plough was 2·25—a much more satisfactory figure, especially as cultivation had very largely recovered. At the last enumeration there were 145,933 cows, showing an increase of 16,587 since 1899; 80,711 cow buffaloes, the improvement in this direction being small; and 203,593 young stock, or over 22,000 more than at the first census. The total number of all animals was 732,545, as against an average of 988,212 for all the Oudh districts.

Sheep and goats. The returns showed that there were more sheep in Rai Bareli than in any other part of Oudh, the total being 95,500 in 1904. As in Partabgarh, large flocks of sheep are kept by Gadariyas, and especially in the east of the district, for the sake of their wool, which is manufactured into coarse blankets by the herdsmen themselves and sold to itinerant traders. The animals are of an inferior stamp, and the average price is not more than Re. 1-8-0. Goats, too, are very numerous, the total being 281,679 at the last census. They are kept for food and for penning on the land, the value of their manure being widely appreciated. The average price of a milch-goat is about Rs. 3.

Horses. Horses and ponies numbered 17,240, which is a fairly high figure; but there is very little horse-breeding in the district, and most of the animals are of a miserable description and are used for carrying loads. Carts are employed to a larger extent than in Partabgarh, but the number is small as compared with those of other Oudh districts, and the use of pack-ponies is still very common. Donkeys and mules together numbered 4,495, and this again is above the provincial average. There is a Government stallion at Rai Bareli as well as a donkey stallion for breeding mules, but neither is employed to any great extent. As in other parts of south-eastern Oudh, camels are numerous, the returns showing a total of 411 animals—a number which is only exceeded in Partabgarh and Sultanpur.

Cattle-disease.

Cattle-disease is constantly prevalent in the district, but is generally of a mild type, foot-and-mouth disease being the most common form. The returns are seldom reliable, but the available statistics show that from 1894 to 1903 the average number of cases reported was 2,640 annually, of which 1,395 or slightly more than half proved fatal. The years 1894 and 1895 were very bad for cattle and 19,000 deaths were reported, chiefly owing to a bad outbreak of rinderpest. The latter disease, however, appears to have almost died out, and very few deaths have been reported from this cause since 1899. Anthrax appears occasionally, but there have been no severe epidemics within recent years. For the purpose of combating the spread of cattle-disease, the services of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon have been placed at the disposal of the district board. His advice is not, however, followed by the villagers, whose methods of treatment are very primitive. In the case of foot-and-mouth disease the animal is usually made to stand with his foot in *jhil* mud for five days, with apparently beneficial results. The mouth is, however, neglected, save perhaps for occasional fomentations. There have as yet been but few attempts at inoculation against rinderpest, chiefly owing to the prejudices of the people.

Climate.

The climate of Rai Bareli is similar to that of the rest of southern Oudh and the Gangetic districts of the Allahabad Division. The district is generally considered healthy, and this opinion is fairly corroborated by the vital statistics. It occupies a middle position between the most westerly and the most easterly districts of the United Provinces, and roughly speaking the climate may be said to represent a mean between that of the adjoining districts of Lucknow and Allahabad. In the winter the cold is not intense and frosts but seldom occur; the cold weather is shorter than in the districts west of Oudh, but in the spring, when the west winds blow strong, the nights are almost always cool. The large area under water does not seem to have any marked effect on the climate, for the subsoil, which consists of sand and the ordinary Gangetic alluvium overlying beds of *kankar*, is not very retentive of moisture. During and after the rains, it is true, the gradual drying up of the swamps and rice-fields does much to promote unhealthiness, but the

district in general compares very favourably with some of its neighbours.

Rain-gauges are maintained at each of the tahsíl head-quarters, and the records are extant for all four quarters of the district since 1865. From these it appears that the annual average rainfall for the entire district up to 1903 was 36·8 inches. There is always a considerable variation in the quantity of rain received in different parts of the district. The Salon tahsíl almost invariably records a greater fall than any of the others, while next comes Rai Bareli and last Dalmau, which has an annual average of some nine inches less rain than Salon, where the fall is at least five inches in excess of the rest of the district as a whole. The heaviest rainfall recorded hitherto was that of the year 1867, when the average for the whole district was no less than 60·3 inches; this was very closely followed by 1894 with 59·7 inches, and then as much as 64·3 inches fell in the Salon tahsíl. The year was abnormally wet in all parts of Oudh, and followed on another year of excessive rain, for in 1893 the district average was 55 inches; the result was a very inferior harvest, for in many parts of the district an excess of rain does almost as much damage as a partial failure of the monsoon, as has been noted in dealing with the precarious tracts. Other wet years were 1870 and 1871, while for a cycle of eleven years, from 1884 onwards, the average rainfall was in large excess. On the other hand, the driest year on record was 1877, when the district average was only 12·7 inches; while 1880 was very little better, as only 12·8 inches fell over the district as a whole, and at Rai Bareli the total rain registered was only 7·3 inches. In the last famine year of 1896 the average was 13·2 inches, and then Dalmau fared the worst, with but 8·5 inches. The returns are very safe indices to the years of scarcity; in each of these years there was considerable distress, as also in 1868, when the average was 19·4 inches. On no other occasion has there been less than 24 inches recorded. The result of a small rainfall depends more on the distribution than the actual defect. In favourable years the rains commence in the third or fourth week in June, and about five inches may be expected in that month; they continue, with

Rainfall.

only short breaks in between till near the end of September, by which time the early rice and the millets are ready for the sickle. It frequently happens, however, that the rain stops early in the month, and then the rice and, in a less degree, the millets suffer. Ordinarily, about 10·6 inches may be expected both in July and August, and 7·6 inches in September. For the transplanted rice and the juár crops, which are often not harvested till late in November, and to provide moisture for ploughing for the spring crops, a further fall in October is needed and usually takes place, as the returns show an average of 1·3 inches of rain in that month; though this is largely swollen by the unusual fall of over sixteen inches in October, 1894. November and December are in ordinary years almost rainless. But it is rare to have no rain at all in the cold weather, and showers usually fall about the beginning of January, and frequently also occur in the following month. The most favourable time for the winter rain is between the middle of December and the middle of January; if earlier than this, it may interfere with germination; while later, if accompanied by much cloudy weather, it frequently results in damage to the crops grown on irrigated land. This cause exercised a very bad effect on the rabi harvests of both 1894 and 1895.

Health. The general health of the district is fairly illustrated by the tables in the appendix, which show the births and deaths recorded since 1891 and the average per mille in each case, and also the number of deaths entered under the main heads.* From 1891 to 1901 the average annual birth-rate, as calculated on the census returns of 1891, was 37·54 per mille, the highest figure being 46·36 in 1899, and the lowest 25·11 in 1897. For the previous decade, which showed the greatest increase in population as yet recorded, the average was 42·23 per mille, the year 1885 coming first with 50·54. Statistics were first taken in 1868, but the returns yielded altogether inadequate averages; the agency was then, as now, the village chaukidar; but the system has been greatly improved, and with greater supervision far more satisfactory results have been achieved. From 1869, when the first Oudh census was taken, to 1881, the year of the

* Appendix, Tables III and IV.

second enumeration, the average annual death-rate was 27·27, which is undoubtedly too low and means that either the census enumeration was faulty, as was probably the case, or that the registration was defective, an equally reasonable assumption. From 1881 to 1891 the recorded annual death-rate was 27·5 per mille, but this decade was an unusually healthy and prosperous period, free from famines, although marked by one or two severe epidemics. From 1891 to 1901 the rate was 32·8 per mille, the highest figure being reached in the famine year of 1897, followed by the abnormally wet season of 1894.

Diseases. The question of health is further illustrated by an examination of the principal causes of death. Fever, as usual, heads the list in every year, not only because it is undoubtedly the most common disease, but also because a large number of deaths are assigned to fever when the cause does not obviously come under any other category. From 1891 to 1903 fever was declared to be responsible for 66·26 per cent. or roughly two-thirds of the total recorded mortality. It was most prevalent in 1897, a season in which, although unusually dry, the vitality of the people was much reduced by scarcity, and next in 1894, when the excessive moisture no doubt contributed to the high rate. With these exceptions, there does not appear to have been any severe epidemics of fever at any time prior to 1891. The highest recorded mortality from this cause in previous years was in 1878 and 1879, both years of drought, when there was a good deal of famine. It is, in fact, rather remarkable that a rainfall that is above the average does not as a rule imply in this district an increase in the number of deaths recorded under the head of fever.

Cholera. Cholera has never been entirely absent from the district, and in only five years since 1863 have there been less than one hundred deaths from this cause. The disease is liable to appear in epidemic form at any time, but especially in the autumn and spring. Between 1868 and 1903 violent epidemics, involving the death of over 1,000 persons in each case, occurred in no less than eighteen years. The worst outbreak known was that of 1887, when 14,601 persons were carried off, while terrible havoc, very little less extensive, was wrought by cholera in

1884 and 1891, and the year following each of these. Other severe epidemics were those of 1869, 1894, 1900 and the ensuing year. From 1891 to 1903 the average annual mortality from cholera was over 3,000, representing 8·8 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Small-pox. Similarly small-pox is almost always present, and the year 1876 bears the unique distinction of showing no deaths recorded under this head. Its ravages in former days were much more frequent and violent, but in spite of the spread of vaccination it occasionally assumes an epidemic character of great virulence and carries off thousands of persons. There was a bad outbreak in 1869, when over 3,000 persons died from this cause, and it continued to rage throughout the next year and had only partially abated in 1871. In 1878 there was a recrudescence of this scourge, lasting for two years; but this was totally eclipsed by the epidemic of 1883, when over 5,000 persons died, while in the following year the mortality reached the appalling figure of 13,104, and in 1885, too, there were over 2,000 deaths. Since that time there have been two bad epidemics, one in 1889 and 1890, and the other in 1896 and the following year. Vaccination is still far from being universally adopted, but the number of operations annually performed is on the increase, and averaged 28,400 for each of the five years ending 1903. At the end of the period 19·34 per cent. of the population were protected—a rather low proportion, but above the general average for Oudh. Vaccination is compulsory within the limits of the Rai Bareli municipality, the Act having been extended to that place on the 1st of June 1891. The vaccinating staff consists of one assistant superintendent and 20 vaccinators. The cost is met from provincial and municipal funds and also to a considerable extent from contributions by the Court of Wards and the landed proprietors.

Other causes. The other diseases call for little comment. Plague first made its appearance at the end of 1902, when there were two imported cases, and in the following year it again visited the district in a much more serious form. Dysentery and other bowel complaints, chiefly of a malarial origin, are fairly common, and account for over five per cent. of the recorded

mortality. Influenza appeared first in 1890 and is now endemic in the district. Of late years it has added largely to the total number of deaths, and the disease was especially virulent in the month of May, 1901.

Infirmities.

At each census a record is taken of the number of persons afflicted with insanity, blindness, deaf-mutism and leprosy. At the enumeration of 1901 the total number of infirmities under these heads was 3,980—a very high proportion, which was only exceeded in Bara Banki of all the districts of the United Provinces. Of these 156 were insane and 464 deaf-mutes; these totals are high, but not unusual; but on the other hand there were no less than 2,993 blind persons and 367 lepers. Blindness appears to be more common here than anywhere else save Bara Banki and Sitapur, while leprosy is more prevalent than elsewhere except in Kumaun, the Gorakhpur Division, and the Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts. The high proportion of blind persons is undoubtedly connected with the prevalence of small-pox, and its disappearance or decrease can only be expected when vaccination becomes more popular. In 1881 the district contained 3,841 blind persons, and the improvement may be chiefly set down to the greater protection from small-pox; the decrease, too, has been steadily maintained, and it is to be hoped that in the future the number may be materially reduced. Leprosy, on the other hand, shows no improvement, as the figure for 1901 is identical with that of 1881. The disease is now ascribed by some to the results of a fish diet, and if this is so, its presence in Rai Bareli, where fish is to be had in abundance and where it forms a regular part of the food of a large proportion of the population, certainly does not controvert the theory.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CULTIVATION in this district reaches the high standard which prevails throughout the south of Oudh. The method of cultivation is generally the same as in the adjoining district of Partabgarh and presents no peculiar features. At the time of the first regular settlement the total cultivated area was 563,978 acres or 50·6 per cent. of the whole district. The proportion was highest in the Rai Bareli tahsíl, where it amounted to 54·23 per cent., and lowest in Maharajganj, where it was no more than 47·16 per cent. Actually the pargana with the highest cultivation was Sareni, in which nearly 56 per cent. of the land was under the plough. During the thirty years following the settlement there was a considerable extension of cultivation, but this declined in the unfavourable seasons that followed 1891, and at the time of the last settlement, the total cultivated area was 576,004 acres or 51·5 per cent. of the whole district, the increase since the first assessment being little more than 12,000 acres. That this was an abnormal state of affairs is shown by the fact that there has been a noticeable extension of cultivation since the settlement. In 1902 the area under the plough was over 597,000 acres, while in the following year it reached the highest figure yet recorded, amounting to 598,697 acres or 53·5 per cent. of the whole district. The detailed figures for each pargana and tahsíl will be found in the appendix.* Cultivation.

At the time of the last settlement 18·5 per cent. of the total area was classed as culturable. This included 135,098 acres or 12·1 per cent. of culturable waste; 56,137 acres or 5 per cent. of old fallow; and 15,949 acres or 1·4 per cent. of new Culturable waste.

* Appendix, Table V.

fallow. In 1903 the area coming under these three heads amounted to 201,266 acres, or slightly over 18 per cent. of the whole district. There had been a decrease of some 3,500 acres in culturable waste, over 5,000 acres in old fallow, while new fallow had actually increased. The lowest proportion of cultivated land is in pargana Inhauna, and this is due to the fact that there is still in that pargana a considerable area of jungle which could repay cultivation. With this single exception, however, the proportion varies directly with the character of the soil, being lower in the parganas where the land is principally clay, and higher in those which have a larger amount of sandy soil. The reason for this appears to lie in the fact that the clay tract possesses a large amount of *úsar* and wide areas under water; extension of cultivation in such soil is hardly possible, except at the expense of groves or by the costly process of constructing enclosures for *jarhan* rice in the *jhils*. In light soils reclamation usually costs nothing and has been carried as far as possible. Further extension could only be made by breaking up land on the slopes of ravines, and this would probably cause more harm than good, owing to the scour resulting from a loosening of the soil. At the settlement it was estimated that probably not more than three per cent. of the total area should be classed as culturable waste,* and if this is so, there can be but little room for further development. Much of the area returned as culturable waste would never repay tillage. The same may be said of the old fallow, which is very seldom what its name represents, as it includes land which is occupied by threshing-floors, well-runs and paths between villages; while the rest would undoubtedly be cultivated if the undertaking were profitable. The new fallow usually comprises land which is purposely left uncultivated for the year: the area necessarily varies and naturally cannot be permanent.

Soils.

Soils, as will have been seen from the topographical description given in the previous chapter, vary greatly from village to village. The principal natural soils are *matiar* or clay, *dumat* or loam, and *bhur* or sand. In the greater part of the district loam of varying consistency is to be found, which changes by imperceptible

* Second Settlement Report, p. 8.

gradations to *matiar* or *bhur*, according to the degree of drainage and to the relative level of land in the immediate neighbourhood. Where a depression occurs without any drainage outlet the result is clay, in many cases too stiff to be worked except in the rains; while the higher ground from which the water drains off easily has nearly always a considerable admixture of sand. At the last settlement this natural classification was adopted in conjunction with the conventional division of soils, depending on the distance of the field from the homestead. The land nearest the village site, which is invariably well manured and capable of irrigation, was recorded as *goind;* the bulk of the village lands lying outside this, which usually obtain manure and irrigation, was classed as *miana,* and the outlying land as *palo,* the cultivation here being of a more or less casual character. The width of these belts depend on various circumstances, such as the density of the population, the character of the village, whether consisting of a single site or many hamlets, the class of cultivators, and facilities for irrigation. The result was that 77·3 per cent. of the assessed area under the plough was returned as loam, eleven per cent. as clay and 11·7 per cent. as *bhur* or sand. The conventional classification gave 21·1 per cent. of *goind,* almost the whole of this being in loam soil; 46 per cent. as *miana,* of which 41·2 per cent. was loam; and 32·9 per cent. as *palo,* this including the bulk of the clay and sandy soils. The highest proportion of *goind* was in the Salon pargana, where it amounted to 29·6 per cent., and the lowest in Bachhrawan, where it was no more than 13·6 per cent. Clay predominates in the Maharajganj tahsíl and in the lake tract of Salon; while the largest proportion of *bhur* is in the western halves of the Rai Bareli and Dalmau tahsíls.

Of the two main harvests the kharíf is the more important, Harvests. in that it covers a much larger area than the rabi, but the latter is more valuable. The kharíf predominates in all tahsíls of the district, and especially in Maharajganj and Rai Bareli. In Dalmau the difference is much less marked and the areas of the two harvests are almost equal. Figures showing the total amount of cultivation and the land occupied by the more important crops in each tahsíl are given in the appendix, and from these it will be

seen that the total average kharíf area is nearly 433,000, while that of the rabi is less than 331,000 acres. This disproportion between the two harvests has always been a feature of the district, but since the first regular settlement a much larger proportionate area has been added to the kharíf. In 1866 the rabi covered 51·3 per cent. of the cultivation and the kharíf 53·9 per cent., whereas at the time of the last assessment the figures were 58·7 and 72·5 per cent. respectively. Since the settlement the area under autumn crops has generally shown a still further increase. The change is due in large measure to the enormous extension of rice cultivation, which in 1896 exceeded the total recorded thirty years previously by 93,000 acres; the area under this crop was nearly trebled in the Rai Bareli tahsíl and more than doubled in Dalmau. The extension implies the cultivation of a large amount of the stiff clay soil which is found in the láke tracts, in which a double crop is rarely, if ever, grown.

Double cropping.

Another remarkable feature in the history of cultivation in this district is the enormous extension of the double-cropped area since the first regular settlement. In 1866 this only amounted to 6·2 per cent. of the whole cultivation of the district. In Dalmau tahsíl it was less than three per cent. and in Maharajganj, where it was most extensively practised, only 10·3 per cent. At the last settlement it had increased by over 176,000 acres, and altogether 36·7 per cent. of the cultivation bore two crops in the year. The practice had grown in favour in all parts of the district and was most extensively followed, as before, in the northern tahsíl, where no less than 52·2 per cent. was recorded as bearing a double crop. Since the settlement there has been an even further increase in this direction, for in 1903 the *dofasli* area was in all 213,556 acres, or 35·8 per cent. of the whole cultivation, and in the preceding year it was considerably larger, as it then amounted to 38·8 per cent. It is possible that at the first settlement the area occupied by the kharíf, and consequently the double-cropped area, was somewhat under-stated, because the record was made at the time when the spring harvest was on the ground and there were then none of the annual papers to refer to in order to discover whether any particular plot had grown a kharíf crop or not.

None the less, if every allowance be made for error, it cannot be doubted that the *dofasli* area has greatly increased, and this is chiefly due to the enhanced pressure of the population on the land.

Beginning with the kharíf crops, and taking them in order, it will be seen that rice is by far the most important. Since 1898 it has covered on an average 44·91 per cent. of the land cultivated in this harvest. This predominance is due to the nature of the country, as the whole of the north of the district is situated in the clay tract in which rice thrives best. Besides this, rice is the main staple of this harvest in the southern lake belt, which comprises the north of pargana Dalmau, the south of Rai Bareli and the centre of pargana Salon. There are, as usual, the two kinds of rice, known as the early rice or *dhân*, and the late or transplanted rice, commonly called *jarhan*. The latter comprises about one-fourth of the whole crop. It is sown after the commencement of the rains, and when it reaches the height of five or six inches it is transplanted, either in enclosures known as *jhatas*, reclaimed from lakes and marshes, or in land adjoining them for which irrigation is likely to be available until late in the season. The crop is cut in November, and the land is hardly ever cultivated for the ensuing rabi harvest. The average produce of *jarhan* varies from 18 to 20 maunds to the acre. The estimated cost of production is Rs. 16 per acre, including six rupees as the cost of preparing the fields, two rupees for seed, while transplantation and irrigation each cost about four rupees. Early rice, which is also known as *kuari*, is sown in July and depends largely on the nature of the rainfall. When the plant is a fortnight old, weeding commences, and then the standing crops are left to flourish till harvest time in the middle of September, the fields being cleared off in the early part of October, when the land is usually prepared for a crop of peas or barley, or even wheat. The average produce is some fifteen maunds per acre, but the crop is less expensive to raise than *jarhan*, as the cost is calculated at about Rs. 14 per acre; the most expensive item is weeding, which usually amounts to Rs. 4-8-0, while the outlay incurred in preparing the fields is some Rs. 4. To these must be added the cost of the seed,

Kharíf crops. Rice

Rs. 3-8-0, and about two rupees per acre for manure. No amount of rain can injure the rice crop, unless floods rise above the head of the plant and so destroy it; but on the other hand, in the case of an unfavourable monsoon, the rice is the first to suffer.

Juár. Next to rice the most usual kharíf crop is juár, the largest of the millets. This covers on an average somewhat over nineteen per cent. of the kharíf harvest, and like rice has very largely grown in favour since the first regular settlement. It thrives best in a loam soil of medium consistency, but is also sown on the lighter lands; consequently the largest area is to be found in the Dalmau tahsíl, where it covers more than one-third of the kharíf harvest. It requires but little seed, and succeeds fairly well with a very moderate amount of cultivation. The poorer labourers in this district, after sowing their patch of juár, frequently leave it to look after itself till harvest time and devote their attention to the other crops. This staple is of considerable importance, however, as it forms one of the main food grains of the peasant class. It will stand very heavy rain without injury, except in the lightest soil in which, when young, it is liable to be choked by weeds. The best results are obtained with a light, but long-continued, rainfall.

Other kharíf crops. The other kharíf crops call for no detailed mention. In this harvest, as also in the rabi, it has been observed that the cheaper grains are being steadily abandoned for the more expensive, which are also more profitable. Those most widely grown are urd and other pulses, such as moth and mung. Urd covers on an average some nine per cent. of the kharíf area, but has considerably decreased in popularity since 1866. These crops are mostly grown in the Rai Bareli and Dalmau tahsíls and are usually raised on the outlying lands or in groves. They are not sown till August and are cut in November; and as they are not generally irrigated, the chief requisite for them is favourable, but not too heavy, rain late in the season. Sugarcane, in spite of its value, has never been an important crop in this district. The old prejudice against its cultivation on the part of the Kanhpurias, who prevail throughout the north and east of the district, is still very strong, although there are indications

of its decay. For practical purposes, however, its production is almost wholly restricted to the Kurmis of Bachhrawan, Hardoi, and parts of Dalmau and Rai Bareli. In 1873 it only covered 2,811 acres, and in 1903 the total area under this crop was 3,426 acres, of which 2,180 acres were in the Dalmau tahsíl. The cultivation of maize and cotton is almost unknown in this district; the former is indeed grown to a small extent in Sareni, but in no other pargana does it cover one hundred acres. The total cotton cultivation in 1903 was only fifty acres for the entire district. Bájra is not very widely grown, but in certain localities, especially along the Sai river, it is of considerable importance. Between 1866 and 1896 it had undergone a distinct decrease, and in 1903 this crop, either sown alone or in combination with arhar, covered about 20,700 acres; and almost the whole of this was to be found in the Rai Bareli and Salon tahsíls. Bájra is exclusively grown in light soils and requires still less rain than juár; provided the rainfall does not fail altogether in any one month of the wet season, a fair crop can be expected. Another crop which is fairly extensively grown in most parts of the district is mandua, which covers 22,500 acres—a much higher figure than in many other parts of Oudh. Kodon, one of the smaller millets, is also grown to a considerable extent, and these two are the first of the kharíf crops. They require but little seed and obtain very scanty attention. The rest of the harvest consists of arhar, which is very widely cultivated and is usually sown with kodon or juár, remaining on the ground till after most of the rabi crops are reaped, and the miscellaneous garden and other crops, which are of no particular importance.

In the rabi harvest the most important crop is wheat, Wheat. although, so far as the actual area is concerned, it takes a second place after barley, either alone or in combination. At the time of the first regular settlement, wheat, both pure and mixed, covered 23·5 per cent. of the whole cultivation of the district, but in 1896 this had decreased to 18·4 per cent. The decline seems, however, to have been merely temporary, for in 1900 there was an increase of 20,000 acres under this crop, and a noticeable feature of recent years is the increase in the area under pure wheat. This has averaged from 1898 to 1903 about

26 per cent. of the whole rabi harvest. The crop thrives best in light loam and is almost invariably irrigated, while it is very liable to suffer from damp in a wet cold season. The fields in which wheat is to be sown are manured before the rains set in and are prepared after two or three showers have fallen, while the land is occasionally harrowed during clear intervals in the monsoon. Weeding takes place in the latter part of September and sowing in the beginning of the next month. The first watering is given early in November, when the plants have reached the height of two or three inches. The fields are again irrigated during December, and the process is often repeated towards the end of January, when the ears have been formed. Harvesting commences in the latter part of March and continues throughout April. The estimated average outturn is twelve maunds and the cost of production Rs. 22; the most expensive item is seed, which averages eight rupees, while manure and the preparation of the fields cost about the same, and six rupees may be set down as the average expense incurred in irrigation per acre.

Barley and gram.

Barley is for the most part sown in combination with gram, while one-third of the total amount is either mixed with wheat or sown alone. The crop is grown in every description of soil; it seldom obtains artificial irrigation, and a good outturn depends principally on a favourable winter rainfall. The averages for the last six years show that, alone and in combination, barley covers about 35 per cent. of the rabi harvest. Gram is sown in October, either with barley or linseed. It thrives best in a clay soil and large areas of lowlying rice-fields are sown year after year with the same crop. The young plant is nipped before flowering in order to increase the growth. The gram ripens by the middle of March, and the harvesting is usually finished in the second week of April. Sown by itself, or mixed only with linseed, it is chiefly to be found in the Maharajganj tahsíl, but considerable areas are under this crop in all parts, and altogether it covers 17·37 per cent. of the rabi, according to the returns from 1898 to 1903. The average produce is ten maunds to the acre and the cost of production is estimated at Rs. 5-8-0, of which Rs. 3-8-0 may be calculated as the price of seed and the rest is expended on the preparation of the fields.

Poppy. One of the most important crops is poppy, and the increase of its cultivation is one of the most remarkable features in the economic history of the district. At the first regular settlement the total area under poppy was only 1,657 acres, while in 1903 it covered no less than 28,027 acres and was to be found in abundance in all parts of the district. It is now the great rent-paying crop, and the receipts from it have more than once sufficed to pay the entire Government revenue. In 1900, over 5,000 maunds of opium were produced, and now Rai Bareli stands among the best poppy districts in the United Provinces. Its cultivation is principally, but by no means exclusively, in the hands of low caste tenants. As in the case of wheat, the very best poppy villages are in the light soiled tracts; while the plant is invariably irrigated and is very liable to injury from damp. The fields are prepared early in October and then manured, while the seed is sown towards the end of the month. The crop is weeded soon after germination, but this process, as well as irrigation, is repeated three or four times. The opium is extracted in February and in the beginning of March. The average produce is ten *sérs* of opium to the acre and about four maunds of seed. The crop is an expensive one; the estimated cost of production per acre is Rs. 21, of which nine rupees are set down to irrigation, Rs. 8-12-0 to manure and the preparation of the fields, and three rupees as the cost of tapping. In 1870 the total sum paid for opium was under Rs. 1,15,000, but this was an exceptionally bad year. The amount rose steadily till 1884, when it reached the height of almost fifteen lakhs. After that year the seasons became more and more unfavourable, and the cultivation somewhat fell off; but it rose again with the increase in the rate paid by Government, and has probably reached a point beyond which extension is only possible by a resort to poorer soils. Given good seasons, there seems to be no reason why the figures of 1884 should not be again reached. Even the average for the 25 years prior to 1897 showed a total disbursement of over Rs. 7,30,000 annually.

Other rabi crops. The other rabi crops are very unimportant. The chief are peas, which do well in the clay soils, but are generally sown in combination with barley, and oilseeds which, being invariably

sown with other crops, are not shown in the returns, although their total produce must be considerable. They are chiefly grown for export, and in dry seasons have often proved a most paying crop to the cultivators. Garden crops and tobacco occupy but an insignificant area, and are as a rule found only in the immediate neighbourhood of large village sites. Certain villages, however, such as Kandrawan in Salon, Pirhi in Rokha, and Oi in Hardoi, have a reputation for tobacco, owing to the brackish nature of the water in the wells.

Zaid crops.

The intermediate or zaid harvest is, as usual, of comparatively little importance, but there has been a very large increase in the area occupied by the summer crops since 1866. In that year they covered 5,730 acres, but had risen at the last settlement to no less than 32,013 acres. Of late years the figure has undergone a considerable decline, as the returns for 1903 show a total of only 18,000 acres. The great bulk of this is taken up with sanwan *(Panicum miliaceum)*, a quick-growing, small-grained millet, which prefers a stiff soil and is grown in all parts of the district. Melons occupy a small area and are chiefly grown along the banks of the Sai. Along the edges of lakes, swamps and drainage channels hot weather rice is also grown. The cultivation of this crop is effected by making an embankment in the *jhils* while there is still an abundance of water, and then by emptying the space enclosed and therein sowing the rice, which can be irrigated by letting in water from outside when required. In hollows where there is no *jhil*, or where the surface water dries, it is often irrigated by the *dhenkli* or lever. Land suitable for this crop is usually let out year by year to any tenant who bids for it, and is seldom held on a regular lease. With careful cultivation the produce is large, and suitable land sometimes rents as much as five rupees per acre. Where a grain rent is taken, it is usually one-third of the produce.

Irrigation.

This district is on the whole well provided with means of irrigation, both natural and artificial. The large area under water affords in ordinary years a valuable source of supply. Most of the lakes and jhíls are shallow, but in normal seasons they contain sufficient water for irrigating the rice during a break in the rains and for providing one or two waterings during

the winter months. These natural sources are supplemented by wells, and to a certain extent by the various watercourses.

Irrigated area.

At the first regular settlement the proportion of land irrigated to the total cultivation was estimated at 74·5 per cent. The Salon and Maharajganj tahsíls were slightly above the average and Dalmau somewhat below, but the variation was nowhere great. All land was recorded as irrigated if it appeared that it was usually watered, although it bore a dry crop in the year of survey. The area was therefore really the amount of land irrigable rather than that actually irrigated in any one year. The latter necessarily varies with the nature of the season, and consequently at the last settlement the figures were shown both for the year of survey and also for the preceding cycle of five years. The former amounted to 46 per cent., and the latter to 73·3 per cent. of the land cultivated. If to this be added the area growing rice only, followed by no second crop, which though frequently watered by lift from swamps and ponds is but seldom recorded as irrigated, and which amounted to some 21 per cent. of the whole cultivation, but very little remains as unirrigable, and most of this is poor and uneven land in which irrigation would not be profitable. It is plain, therefore, that in ordinary years only a very small amount of land which requires water fails to obtain some at least, although many of the smaller swamps and ponds dry up after yielding a single watering. The irrigable area is naturally largest in the stiff soiled tracts of the north and east, where *jhils* and tanks abound. In 1902 the total irrigated area was 303,910 acres or 50·9 per cent. of the land under the plough. In the following year, in spite of the increase of cultivation, the proportion was even higher, amounting to over 52 per cent.* The statistics of actual irrigation do not take into account any artificial watering given to rain crops, and consequently the irrigated area should be properly compared, not to the total land under cultivation, but to that occupied by the winter and hot weather harvests. On this supposition it appears that in 1903 no less than 84·5 per cent. of the rabi and zaid crops were irrigated; the remainder nearly coincides with the

* Appendix, Table V.

area under gram, which is rarely irrigated, and much of which is by its position incapable of irrigation. Consequently, judged by this test also, it appears that in normal seasons all crops which require water receive it.

Sources of irrigation.

At the time of the first regular settlement 46·8 per cent. of the irrigated area was watered from wells, 53·1 per cent. from tanks, and the remainder, only 215 acres, from other sources. Thirty years later, a distinct change was noticeable; the tank-irrigated area had largely decreased, while wells were far more generally employed, the proportions being 35·8 and 63·4 per cent. respectively of the land which received water. In 1903 the well-irrigated area showed a still further increase, amounting to 66·8 per cent. of the whole irrigation, as against 32·2 per cent. watered from tanks, and 2,737 acres irrigated from other sources. Nearly half the tank irrigation was in the Maharajganj tahsíl, and in the parganas of Hardoi and Kumhrawan it actually exceeded the area watered from wells. The cause of this change lies in the very extensive construction of wells that has occurred within recent years. At the first settlement there were 22,252 wells, but their character was not specified. In 1890 the number had risen to 31,648, of which 18,000 were of masonry. For the year of survey the total was 27,422, but this included 20,054 masonry wells, nearly all those which were unprotected having fallen in on account of the preceding wet seasons. But the famine of 1897 gave an enormous impetus to well construction. In 1903 there were no fewer than 71,149 *pakka* wells available, and of these 23,807 were actually employed. This not only shows that secure irrigation has increased to a very remarkable extent, but that there is a great reserve at hand in time of need. It was at once proposed to extend the Sarda canal project to this district, but the improvement that has been effected shows that canal irrigation is not required for the rabi crops, while probably the supply would be inadequate to save the great rice area in a season of drought.

Wells.

The moderate depth at which water is found almost all over the district, the average being about 18 feet below the surface and ranging from 22·7 feet in Sareni to 16·78 feet in

Salon, and the industrious character of the cultivators afford scope for an almost unlimited extension of the irrigated area, and liberal advances are all that is required to cover the country with unprotected wells, so as to secure in great part the millets and provide moisture for the autumn sowings. In some places where the subsoil is sandy, wells, both masonry and earthen, are difficult or even impossible to construct ; but such tracts are small and are chiefly confined to the poor villages on the borders of the Sai. In the famine of 1897 no less than 6,200 *kachcha* wells were made in the district, in addition to 500 of masonry. The larger wells are worked in the ordinary manner with bullocks and the *pur* or leathern bucket. The latter are of small size owing to the inferior quality of the bullocks employed ; they contain about twelve gallons of water and can irrigate an acre in eight days. The cost of hire for a man and a pair of bullocks ranges from five to eight annas a day; but ordinarily the cultivators do the work themselves, combining to irrigate each others' fields. In the case of the small earthen wells, which are often protected by a lining of twigs, the *dhenkli* or lever is usually employed, or where the water is close to the surface the pot and pulley system is frequently adopted. These earthen wells are not durable, as they often fall in after one year ; but in many cases, where the subsoil is firm, they are maintained for several seasons. For masonry wells the number of *purs* varies with the size of the cylinder ; ordinarily there are four at work, but the number is in many cases greater and sometimes as many as twelve may be seen. The cost of a masonry well depends on the size and depth ; but on an average they cost about Rs. 200.

In 1903 the number of tanks available for irrigation was returned as 31,914, and of these 14,551 were actually employed. The average area watered from each was somewhat under seven acres ; but the size varies enormously. The water is raised by the swing basket, known as the *beri* or *dugla*, the number of lifts depending on the height of the field above the water. The work is very hard, but the process is cheaper than well-irrigation. As a general rule, the tanks employed for irrigation are merely natural depressions in which the surface drainage Tanks.

collects. Sometimes, however, excavated tanks are to be found, some of them being of great age and assigned to the Bhars, but they are not so common in this district as in Partabgarh.

Other sources.

The area irrigated from other sources is very small, and half of it lies in the Rai Bareli pargana alone. The bulk of the remainder is in Bachhrawan and Dalmau, and there are insignificant areas thus irrigated in Salon and Sareni. Only the small streams are utilized for this purpose, as the Sai and other rivers have generally steep banks far below the level of the cultivated country. Where possible, earthen dams are made so as to form a reservoir from which to draw off the water for the fields. The method employed of raising the water from these pools is generally the same as in the case of tanks. On one or two occasions dams have been made across the Sai, but the attempts have resulted in failure. Streams would undoubtedly be used to a greater extent were it not that the land bordering on them is in most cases uneven and difficult to irrigate.

Early famines.

The great improvement that has been effected in the matter of irrigation during recent years should render the district more or less immune against the seasonal calamities that have from time to time visited Rai Bareli. The records of early famines are very scant. It is said that there was a considerable scarcity in 1770; but this was altogether eclipsed by the great famine of 1784, which is generally known as the *chalisa*, when coarse grain sold at seven *sérs* for the rupee, an altogether phenomenal price at that epoch. There was again scarcity in 1810, while six years later the crops were greatly injured by frost. The famine of 1837, which was so severe in the North-Western Provinces, does not appear to have affected Rai Bareli, and the district would seem to have escaped again in 1861. In 1864 there was a considerable scarcity in this district, as in other parts of Oudh, the price of wheat rising on one occasion to seven *sérs*. Other seasons of scarcity were 1869 and 1873, but in no case does the distress appear to have been very acute, nor were any relief operations undertaken.

Famine of 1877.

In 1877 the whole of the north of India was visited by famine, and this district suffered to a considerable degree. The

rainfall at the beginning of the season was so light that very little land was even sown and the outturn of the kharíf harvest was practically *nil.* Prices rose to nine *sérs* per rupee for gram and wheat; but the people who had enjoyed good harvests for several years managed to exist, though no doubt greatly weakened, through the rainy season. On the 5th of October welcome and plenteous rain fell, which at once relieved the anxiety felt for the rabi sowings. Ploughing and sowing and afterwards irrigation gave full occupation to the labouring classes, but the price of grain still remained at a high level and acute distress made itself apparent. In January, 1878, heavy falls of rain occurred, putting an end for a time to the necessity of irrigation. This threw a large number of labourers out of employment, and as they had no resources to fall back upon, the distress immediately turned into famine. No time was then lost in starting relief works in several places in the Maharajganj tahsíl, the part most affected. The numbers on the works rose to nearly 30,000 persons in the last week of February. The first work that was undertaken was the improvement of the road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, but this proved insufficient and new works were started on the roads from Bachhrawan to Haidargarh and Maharajganj and from Inhauna to Mohanganj. Private relief works were also started by several taluqdars, but these were closed in the middle of March. Large sums were also expended on the poor-houses at Rai Bareli and elsewhere, and by several of the leading landholders in charitable relief. The cattle, too, suffered greatly from the want of fodder, and everywhere the trees were stripped of their leaves, and in some cases even the thatch of the houses was taken to keep the animals alive. In the meantime the rabi, which had promised so well, was in many parts seriously injured by rust, but the harvest gave employment to a large number of people, although prices remained at a very high level. After the cutting of the rabi the bulk of the labouring classes were again thrown out of employ and returned to the relief works, on which the numbers rose steadily throughout the hot weather, and it was not till the end of September that they were finally closed. South of the Sai there had been practically no famine; the millets had yielded a partial, though scanty, crop, and it is

probable that the cultivators were to a great extent recompensed for the short produce by the excessive prices prevailing. At all events rents were collected in full. The arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 66,192—a very small figure considering the severity of the distress; the whole of this was recovered in the ensuing year and no remissions were made.

Scarcity of 1880.

In 1880 the district again suffered from scarcity. There was sufficient rainfall in July and August, but after this a prolonged drought occurred, resulting in the loss of three-quarters of the rice crop, while very little of the other kharíf staples escaped, save where they had been irrigated from wells. In October there was a slight fall of rain, sufficient to allow rabi sowings to be made, except in the stiff soils, and 84 per cent. of the usual area was sown. With the return of favourable prospects all anxieties were at an end. The partial failure of this year was confined to a few districts, and consequently there was sufficient grain available for importation, so that prices did not rise to any appreciable extent and the distress among the labouring classes was never serious. On the other hand, the tenantry suffered severely. They had been put to great expense to irrigate their kharíf, and lost most of it in the end, while the prices they obtained for their produce were hardly better than in ordinary years. Rents were consequently difficult to collect, and the payment of revenue had to be suspended for a time. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,60,209, of which some Rs. 57,000 were realized in 1881 and almost all the rest in the following year.

Famine of 1897.

For the twelve ensuing years the harvests were satisfactory, but in 1893 the outturn was poor and in the following year distinctly bad. The kharíf of 1894-95 was most indifferent, and local relief works proved necessary in the cold weather. The excessive rain in October, which continued throughout the winter, did much damage to the rabi, the more valuable crops, such as wheat and poppy, suffering severely. The excessive rainfall caused the *jhils* to overflow, injuring the land on their banks: attention was drawn to the need of a regular drainage system in the tract south of the Sai, but any action in this direction was prevented by jealousies among the proprietors. The next year was on the whole fair, but in 1896-97 there was an acute famine,

the worst on record in this district. The kharíf entirely failed owing to the deficient rainfall, and when the time came for planting the spring crops the ground was absolutely dry. Not a *jhil* in the district contained a drop of water. All efforts were directed towards the construction of wells, and Rs. 1,60,000 were advanced for this purpose by Government, while the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of three lakhs. Famine relief-works and poor-houses were opened all over the district; but though fair rain fell in December and January, assuring the rabi harvest, the cultivating communities had by this time taken all field work upon themselves, and the day-labourers were left without occupation. The result was that they were driven to the famine works, and on the 25th of February the number of persons on relief rose to over 90,000 souls. The attendance fell off in March, as the labourers were required for harvesting operations, and in April the extraordinary crop of *mahua* provided means of subsistence for many of the poorer classes. The rabi was on the whole good, the area cultivated amounting to 253,453 acres. From November to April sanwan was repeatedly sown and cut, the area covered by this crop reaching the unprecedented figure of 37,000 acres. The cultivators had spared no efforts in irrigating the fields prior to the rabi sowings and in constantly watering them till the crops reached maturity. The rains were fully established by the 15th of July, and the effects of famine disappeared. Thanks to the assistance of Government, the district was enabled to import 384,000 maunds of food stuffs. This, added to the home production, which was equal to that of one average harvest, enabled the people not only to tide over the famine, but to regain their normal condition with astonishing rapidity. The landowners were also able to pay no less than Rs. 11,00,000, in revenue and cesses. None the less, the famine was far more acute than in 1877. The highest recorded price of wheat was 7·75 *sérs* to the rupee in January 1897, whereas on the previous occasion it had never risen above nine *sérs*. The mortality, too, was the highest on record, as has been already mentioned in the preceding chapter.

The history of famines is intimately connected with that of prices, but the two are not identical. Years of scarcity cause Prices.

a temporary rise of price; but apart from this there has been a general tendency towards an increase in the cost of food grains, irrespective of individual variations due to favourable or disastrous seasons. The returns are always to a certain extent unreliable, owing to the confusion between wholesale and retail prices, and again between those of the threshing-floor and the market. By taking averages, however, for periods of five or ten years, a fairly accurate idea of the changes that have taken place can be obtained. There are but meagre records to show the state of prices before annexation. The only available figures show that in Inhauna the averages between 1848 and 1856 were: juár, 48 *sérs*; arhar, 53 *sérs*; wheat, 35 *sérs*; barley, 51 *sérs*; and gram, 50 *sérs*. In the Salon tahsíl wheat for the same period averaged 31 *sérs*, while in the other cases the price was higher by about ten *sérs*. It is difficult to account for the disagreement, unless the former be taken to represent threshing-floor prices. Soon after annexation prices rose rapidly; there were indeed several bad years between 1860 and 1870, but with the return of favourable seasons there was no marked fall in prices. The rise appears to have been established from 1865, and it may be attributed to general economic reasons rather than to any local conditions. For the five years ending with 1870 the average prices were: juár, 31 *sérs*; arhar, 38 *sérs*; wheat, 25 *sérs*; barley, 31 *sérs*; and gram, 29 *sérs*. In the next five years there was a moderate but distinct rise in all food grains, and this became far more strongly marked between 1876 and 1880, the increase in the price of juár over that of the period 1865—70 being 24·35 per cent., while in the case of all the others it was over 30 per cent., gram having risen by no less than 44·31 per cent. From 1880 to 1886, however, prices dropped again and were cheaper than they had been for many years. Juár averaged 29·27 *sérs*; wheat, 20·12 *sérs*; barley, 27·46 *sérs*; and gram 23·35 *sérs*. This period of cheapness did not last for long, for in 1887 prices again assumed an upward tendency, and from that year to 1896 the averages were higher than at any previous time. The seasons had been bad for several years and the culminating point was reached in 1897, when the average of all months for wheat was 9·83 *sérs*, while gram and bájra were even dearer. Since the

famine there has been a distinct recovery; but though the prices of the chief food grains appear to have approximately returned to the level of the period 1887—93, there are no signs of any reappearance of the cheapness of former days. The average price from 1898 to 1903 for wheat was 15·6 *sérs* or 37·6 per cent. greater than between 1865 and 1870; for barley 21·03 *sérs*, and gram, 19·67 *sérs*, showing an increase of 32·16 and 32·17 per cent. respectively; for arhar, 13·5 *sérs*, the enhancement being greatest of all in this case and amounting to over 64 per cent.; and for juár 20·21 *sérs*, or 34·8 per cent. more than during the earlier period. These figures do not include the cheapest grains, such as kodon, sanwan and mandua, which are extensively grown in this district. They are all cheaper than any of the food grains already mentioned, and form the staple diet of the poorest classes, at any rate in the rainy season. Ordinarily the food of the people is the same as in the rest of Oudh, save that rice and maize are less used than in the west and north. They generally take two meals daily, at noon and sunset, their food consisting of barley bread or cakes made of barley and gram, with the addition of a pottage of pulses.

Weights and measures.

The weights and measures in use in this district present no remarkable features and differ but little from the common standards employed throughout the southern districts of Oudh. For measures of area the ordinary standard *bígha* is universally adopted, this being equivalent to 3,025 square yards or five-eighths of an acre. This measure is commonly used throughout Oudh and was formerly known as the *Shahjahani bígha*. There is no local measure of area in common use, but such standards are to be found occasionally, the most usual being a *kachcha bígha* equivalent to ·775 of the Government *bígha* and representing a square of 49·4 yards. In 1839 Dr. Butter stated that in Baiswara the local *bígha* was 1,344·4 square yards, which is a much smaller measure, while between Salon and Manikpur to the east the present standard *bígha* was in vogue.* This is derived from 45 square *laths*, each five *háths* or cubits in length, the latter being about 20 inches.

Measures of weight are less simple. The standard maund of 40 *sérs*, each weighing 80 *tolas*, is largely used, and its adoption

* Topography and Statistics of Southern Oudh, 1839, p. 83.

will doubtless increase as trade becomes less local under the influence of the railway and improved means of communication. In the villages, however, the ordinary weight is the *panseri* of five local *sérs,* and different *panseris* are to be found in different parts of the district. This measure is derived from a varying number of *gandas,* and the *ganda* in Rai Bareli is the weight of four *maddusahi* pice, each of 270 grains, the old copper coin of Lucknow. The number of *gandas,* as usual, varies to an endless extent. It is curious, however, that in this district the old local weights are usually heavier than the modern standard. In Dalmau the *sér* has for centuries been the equivalent of 96 *tolas,* which gives 80 *gandas* to the *panseri.* Elsewhere there is even a *sér* of 100 *tolas,* a weight that was once well known in Lucknow. In Salon, again, and as far as Manikpur the *sér* is 84 *tolas* and the *panseri* of 70 *gandas.* But besides these the ordinary small *panseris* are frequently used. In different markets there are *sérs* of 41, 38·4 and 38 *tolas,* which give *panseris* of 34, 32 and 31 *gandas*; the second of these is the commonest, perhaps because it is equal to two and a half of the *pakka* Dalmau *sérs.*

Interest. As in every district of Oudh, the question of interest is one which affects the great mass of the population, but the prevalent practice in Rai Bareli does not differ from that of the adjoining districts. The greatest number of loans consists of advances made by the village Bania to agriculturists. These are either in cash or in kind, the latter taking the form of advances of seed for sowing. Cash loans are repaid with interest ranging from ten annas to two rupees per cent. per mensem, or, in other words, from 7½ to 24 per cent. per annum. The rate depends chiefly on the credit of the borrower: the former is a very low and the latter only a moderate rate, for in old days 36 per cent. was very commonly charged, and also it must be remembered that usually the risk incurred is considerable, the principal small and the term short. Interest in the case of grain loans, which are made from sowing to harvest and repaid when the crop is cut, commonly takes either the form known as *siwái* or one and a quarter, or that termed *deorha,* or one and a half; that is to say, the interest is either 25 or 50 per cent. on the principal. This

is of course much higher than for cash loans; but then the lender incurs a greater risk, as the return for his investment depends on the nature of the season. For loans to petty traders, hawkers, pedlars and the like, who borrow small sums for short periods, the rate varies; it is usually high, as the credit is never great, and the interest sometimes amounts to 20 per cent. per mensem. Small shopkeepers can usually borrow at a monthly rate of one per cent. They obtain their loans from the local money-lenders, among whom must be included the successful pleader, the big landowner, and in fact every one who has any spare cash. Wholesale dealers trade on their own capital, and there are no firms in the district financed by any English bank. The rate of interest is naturally much lower where real property is pledged as security, and landowners can obtain money at rates ranging from three to six per cent.

Village banks.

In 1901 eleven agricultural village banks on the co-operative credit system were started in this district, eight of these being in villages under the management of the Court of Wards and three in the estate of Raja Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudauli. Advances were made to the banks at four per cent. and loans issued at nine per cent. in the Court of Wards' villages and at a slightly higher rate elsewhere. At present the undertaking is still in the experimental stage; but some of the banks are in a flourishing condition, especially those on the Kurri Sudauli estate and at Dih and Rahua Lalganj in the Tiloi taluqa. In 1903 seven of the banks were inspected, and in these during the year 592 loans aggregating Rs. 5,394 were issued, while the number of members was 396. The majority of the loans were required for the purchase of cattle and the rest for seeds and miscellaneous charges, such as weeding and irrigation.

Trade.

The trade of the district is not of great importance, although it has developed to a considerable extent since the introduction of British rule and the improvement of communications. During the Nawabi there was practically no export trade—a result that was largely due to the universal practice on the part of the landholders of levying a duty on everything that passed through their estates. Consequently, at that time and for many years after annexation, trade remained intensely local, as is proved by

the fact that nearly every bazár employed a different *sér* as standard. Colonel MacAndrew wrote in 1866:* "There is but little room for trade as matters are at present. The district consumes its own produce in the main, and as there is nothing to export there is nothing to buy with. The local trade within the boundary of the district is carried on at small temporary bazárs under the auspices of the landlord on whose ground they are held. He levies a small *chungi* and *bayai* and pays weighmen out of the latter fees to see fair weight pass between the parties." In 1873 a considerable improvement was noticeable; the total value of the export trade of the district was calculated at Rs. 4,66,003, and the chief articles of commerce were opium, sugar, grain, cattle and tobacco. The imports were estimated at somewhat over five lakhs of rupees and consisted chiefly of cotton, salt and cattle. The improvement of communications has naturally had a great effect on the trade and has resulted in the development of many of the local markets. The railway above all has given a great impetus to commerce and is largely responsible for the increase in the export grain trade. Depôts have been opened close to all the stations by Marwari grain dealers, and especially noticeable is the rapid growth of the Baillieganj market in Rai Bareli, Raniganj at Jais, and the Raghubarganj bazár in Harchandpur, where a large wholesale business is done in grain. The advent of the railway has made Rai Bareli, owing to its accessibility from every part of the district, a great collecting and distributing centre for commerce, but much of the trade of the southern portion still goes to the Kalakankar bazár on the Ganges in Partabgarh. At Dalmau and other places along the Ganges there is still a considerable traffic in grain, but this has very greatly declined. At the present time the important exports of the district are grain, *dhák* wood for fuel, oil-seeds, hides, bones, poppy seeds, opium, unrefined sugar, and tobacco. The principal imports are salt, sugar, spices and cloth.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the district are of very little significance and practically nothing is made for export. In former days large quantities of salt and saltpetre were manufactured in the parganas of Khiron, Sareni and Dalmau. The manufacture

* Settlement Report, Appendix K, p. 80.

of the former ceased at annexation. In 1870 an attempt was made by Government to revive the industry in Baiswara, and some 24,000 maunds were made; but the experiment was a complete failure as the cost was excessive and the salt made sold for very much less than the expense incurred in production. The saltpetre trade lingered for a while and then decayed to extinction. The chief reason for its disappearance was the export duty and the action of the Customs Department, owing to the impossibility of preventing salt from being educed in the manufacture of saltpetre; this resulted in so much trouble and annoyance to the landlords that many of them refused to grant leases for the saltpetre lands. Another decayed industry is that of the cotton manufactures of Jais, which at one time gained a great reputation. The speciality of this place was muslin, and particularly the very fine hand-woven figured and damasked fabric known as *jamdani*, similar to that of Tanda in Fyzabad. This work is now in the hands of a single family represented by Madar Bakhsh, whose ancestors appear to have been the originators of this style. He holds several medals and certificates, among which may be mentioned one of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 and one of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883. The story goes that towards the end of the 18th century one Bhika, a member of this Julaha family, conceived the idea of interweaving words, flowers and other patterns into fine muslin. He eventually prepared a *kurta* and *pagri* of the finest materials, both entirely in one piece and elaborately interwoven with the names and praises of Asaf-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir, to whom he presented them, receiving in return a large grant of land in perpetuity. This is still held by his descendants; but they have quite abandoned weaving, the craft having passed to a younger branch, of which Madar Bakhsh is the sole working member. Bhika made a similar present to the Nizam of Hyderabad and was rewarded with Rs. 5,000. Part of this he remitted by *hundis*, and the rest he took with him; but he was murdered and robbed on the road. Similar work is done in Rai Bareli itself by another family of Julahas, but the fabric is very costly and the outturn is exceedingly small; moreover, the demand for such expensive muslins has almost disappeared since the

to Rai Bareli: but this was not metalled for many years; and in 1870 there were 17 roads in the district with a total length of 332 miles, but only one of these, from Rai Bareli to Dalmau, with a length of seventeen miles, was metalled; all the others were described as mere cart-tracks, first rate as fair weather roads, but very difficult for wheeled traffic during the rains. The largest traffic at that time was on the road from Maharajganj to Bachhrawan, along which passed a considerable trade between Cawnpore and Jais. Since that time there has been an enormous improvement, as the district in 1903 contained no less than 588 miles of road, of which 119 miles were metalled. The greatest improvement of all, however, has been the construction of the railway, as the district is now traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moghal Sarai to Lucknow. It has further been proposed to extend the railway by the construction of a branch line from Rai Bareli to Allahabad *viâ* Phaphamau. The roads of the district are all local, that is to say, they are maintained by funds provided by the district board. The metalled roads and the superior grades of unmetalled roads are maintained and repaired by the officers of the Public Works department, while the smaller roads are kept in order through the agency of the district board itself. The roads of the district are divided into five classes, of which the first is known as first-class roads metalled, bridged and drained throughout; the second as second-class roads unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout; the third as second-class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained; the fourth as fourth-class roads, raised, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained; and the last as sixth-class roads, cleared only. The roads coming under the first two classes are maintained in good condition and are passable at all times of the year, while the other roads are generally in fair order and are fit for traffic at all seasons, except in the few places where they cross *nâlas* or run through swamps. Carts, however, are not used to a very great extent. The itinerant Bania usually has very little capital, and finds it cheaper to load his goods on ponies and buffaloes of his own than to hire carts and bullocks.

Railway.

The project for constructing the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was conceived some time prior to 1890,

and different parts of the work were taken in hand at various dates. The construction of the portion from Lucknow to Rai Bareli was sanctioned in August 1891. The work was immediately put in hand and the line opened for traffic on the 18th of October, 1893. The construction of the remaining portion from Rai Bareli to Benares was sanctioned in October 1895, and the line was completed two years later and opened for traffic on the 4th of April, 1898. The railway has a total length of 45 miles through the district. It enters Rai Bareli at the village of Churwa on the borders of pargana Bachhrawan and runs in a south-easterly direction to the district headquarters, where it turns due east and continues to Jais, there turning south-east again and leaving the district at Bani on the borders of Sultanpur. There are five stations on the line within the limits of this district; those at Bachhrawan, Harchandpur and Rai Bareli were opened in 1893, while the other two at Fursatganj and Jais were built in 1898.

Roads. The metalled roads of the district are eleven in number, excluding 24 short metalled roads, with a total length of thirteen miles, which lie within the municipal limits of Rai Bareli. The municipality is also traversed by portions of other metalled roads, eight miles three furlongs in length, so that it altogether has to maintain over 21 miles of metalled road—an excessive amount for the size of the municipality; this is a legacy from the days when Rai Bareli was the seat of a Commissioner and a military cantonment. They altogether cost the local authorities some Rs. 4,500 annually for their upkeep. A list of all the roads of the district will be found in the appendix, where the class and length of each is shown, while their position can be seen in the map. Rai Bareli is connected with all the tahsíls of the district by means of metalled roads, and similar roads lead from headquarters to Lucknow, to Jagatpur on the road to Allahabad, and to the important towns of Jais and Lalganj, the last-mentioned road having been recently completed. The first of these metalled roads to be constructed was that from Rai Bareli to Dalmau, which was begun in 1863. The old bridge over the Sai was replaced by a fine masonry structure of five arches, erected at a cost of Rs. 36,000, which was raised by a subscription among the Bais taluqdars. The

other roads have been metalled since 1873. The earlier roads were for the most part made with the intention of affording access to the stations on the East Indian Railway south of the Ganges. These included the road from Khaga to Naubasta ferry, and thence to Salon, Jais, Inhauna and Fyzabad, still unmetalled; from Fatehpur to Dalmau, Rai Bareli and Maharajganj, now metalled throughout; from Fatehpur to Ralpur ferry, Lalganj and Bachhrawan; and the branch from Lalganj to Rai Bareli, Mohanganj and Fyzabad. Of a similar nature and built at the same period was the road from Cawnpore to Bihar in Unao, with its two branches, of which one ran to Lalganj, Dalmau and Salon, a reconstruction of the old imperial route to Allahabad, and the other to Gurbakhshganj and Rai Bareli; both of these remain unmetalled, although the metalling of the latter is contemplated. The other early roads were made for administrative convenience and for the purpose of opening up the country for trade. The chief were those from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, since metalled; from Rai Bareli to Salon and Allahabad, a continuation of the military road of 1858 from Lucknow; from Rai Bareli to Jagatpur, Mustafabad and Manikpur, still for the most part unmetalled; and from Bachhrawan to Maharajganj and Dusuti on the Rai Bareli-Mohanganj road. This last has been continued to Nigohan near Fursatganj station and is metalled in a few places where the road crosses swampy ground. The other routes are of more recent construction and of less importance.* The total cost of maintenance of all the roads, excluding those repaired by the municipality, is about Rs. 26,000 annually, of which about Rs. 16,700 is absorbed by the metalled roads alone.

Waterways.

In former days, when there were neither roads nor railways, the Ganges naturally formed the chief trade route of the district and the easiest means of communication with the outer world. By this river all the export trade, such as it was, was carried on, and in time of famine grain could in this manner alone be imported from more fortunately situated tracts. At annexation the river-borne traffic was considerable, the numberless boats that passed up and down from Cawnpore to the lower markets naturally touching at Dalmau and elsewhere. But the bulk of

* *Vide* appendix.

this has now been diverted to the roads and railways: the number of boats plying on the river is still considerable, but the trade is only a shadow of its former self. The Ganges at the present time is chiefly used as a means of gaining access to the Fatehpur district and the stations on the East Indian Railway. There is a bridge of boats over the river at Dalmau, which is replaced by a ferry during the rains, and public ferries are maintained at Ralpur, Hamirmau Kola, Gukana, Naubasta and other places. The list given in the appendix shows all the ferries in the district, and the authority by whom they are managed. All the Ganges ferries are managed by the district board of Fatehpur. Those over the Sai and Naiya are private concerns.

Rest-houses. The only regular dák bungalow in the district is that at Rai Bareli, but there are inspection bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department at seven other places. These are located at the tahsíl headquarters of Dalmau, Salon and Maharajganj, at Jais on the Sultanpur road, at Lalganj on the road to Bihar, at Gurbakhshganj on the road to Unao, and at Mohanganj on the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad. Military encamping-grounds are maintained at Nim Tikar, near Bachhrawan, Harchandpur, Rai Bareli, Kanauli and Salon, all of which lie on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first census of Oudh was taken in 1869, at a time when the district had not yet assumed its present form. The total number of inhabitants in the existing parganas of Rai Bareli was returned at 989,008 souls, which gave a density of 568 persons to the square mile—a higher figure than in any other rural tract of Oudh, save Bara Banki and Sultanpur. There were then 1,768 inhabited sites, with an average population of 560 apiece. Of these, five had over 5,000 inhabitants, comprising the towns of Rai Bareli, Jais, Dalmau and Salon, and the village of Kunsa; 58 had a population between 2,000 and 5,000; 183 between 1,000 and 2,000; and the rest under 1,000. This census was probably only approximately accurate, as it would seem that, owing to defects in the rules, double enumeration resulted in many cases. Census of 1869.

The next census took place in 1881. It was then ascertained that the district contained 951,905 inhabitants, showing a decrease of 37,103 as compared with the previous total. This may be in part ascribed to the effects of the famine of 1877; but it is more probable that the census was taken with greater accuracy, although it was afterwards considered that this enumeration had erred by under-stating the population. The density fell to 547·6 persons to the square mile, and the relative position of this district to the rest of Oudh remained the same as before, save that it had been outstripped by Partabgarh. The number of inhabited sites was 1,762, and of these 1,536 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, 177 between 1,000 and 2,000, while of the 49 others only Rai Bareli, Dalmau, and Jais contained a population of over 5,000. Census of 1881.

Census of 1891.

At the following census of 1891, however, the population reached a higher figure than any hitherto recorded. There were altogether 1,036,521 inhabitants in the district, giving an average density of 591·7 to the square mile. Every district of Oudh showed a remarkable increase, and the rate of development in Rai Bareli was small compared with that of the districts in the north of the province. The increase may be assigned to several causes, such as a series of prosperous harvests and a comparative absence of epidemics. The density, though high, was largely exceeded in several other districts, Rai Bareli standing sixth in this respect in the province of Oudh. The number of towns and villages were 1,732, of which 1,466 had less than 1,000 inhabitants, while the number of those containing between 1,000 and 2,000 had risen to 203, no less than 63 possessing a population of over 2,000. Rai Bareli and Jais had grown largely, while Dalmau and two other places contained over 5,000 persons, the latter being merely large collections of agricultural hamlets in the Rai Bareli tahsíl.

Census of 1901.

The last census of the district was taken on the 1st of March 1901. It was then ascertained that Rai Bareli contained 1,033,761 inhabitants, showing a decrease of 2,760 persons from the previous total. This may be chiefly assigned to the effects of the famine, which was considerably more severe than in the adjoining districts. The density fell to 590 souls to the square mile, the relative position of Rai Bareli to the rest of Oudh being undisturbed. On the whole there has been an increase of 11 persons to the square mile since 1869 and no less than 42·4 since 1881.

Migration.

This increase is merely due to natural causes and cannot be ascribed to immigration. As many as 92·14 per cent. of the inhabitants were born in this district—a proportion which is higher than the general average for Oudh. Of the rest, 6·82 per cent. were born in contiguous districts, and only 1·04 per cent. came from any distance. The percentage of immigrants to the total number was only 9·4 per cent. and the great majority of these were females. On the other hand, this is counteracted by the somewhat extensive emigration that had taken place. Of all the persons recorded as born in Rai Bareli 7·01 per cent. were

enumerated in other districts of the province and 1·46 per cent. in other parts of India, giving a proportion of 8·47 per cent. of emigrants. Large numbers of the people enter the native army or other Government service, while many go far afield in the pursuit of trade. Of the lower castes considerable numbers go to Bengal for work in the mines, and over 1,000 natives of Rai Bareli were enumerated in the tea districts of Assam.

Sex.

The returns of the last census showed that of the total number of inhabitants 510,090 were males and 523,671 females. Females predominate in all tahsíls of the district, but the proportion varies in different parts. It is highest in Dalmau, where females numbered 51·3 per cent. of the whole population. Next comes Salon with 50·7 per cent., and Rai Bareli with 50·4, while in Maharajganj they only numbered 50·16 per cent. of the total figure. The average for the whole district was 50·6 per cent., giving 102·7 females for every hundred males. This excess of females has been noted at every enumeration in this district. They have increased at a proportionately more rapid rate than the males, for at the first census the numbers were approximately equal, there being 100·2 females to every hundred persons of the other sex. This increase may in part be due to the disappearance of infanticide, but it is also probable that in 1869 the existence of many females was concealed. The disproportion is common to the eastern districts of the United Provinces. Rai Bareli stands in the same position as Sultanpur, while in Partabgarh females are considerably more numerous. In Unao, on the other hand, males preponderate, although this is not the case in the Purwa tahsíl which adjoins Rai Bareli. Among both Hindus and Musalmans females occur in excess; but this rule does not apply to certain Hindu castes such as the Rajputs and Ahirs. Whether this can be ascribed to the influence of infanticide is doubtful, as even among the Bais, who were notoriously addicted to the practice, there are now more females than males. The subject of infanticide will be treated later in Chapter IV, in dealing with the crime of the district.

Religions

Of the whole population at the last census, 943,788 were Hindus, 89,728 Musalmans, 117 Christians, 68 Aryas, 46 Jains, 6 Sikhs, 6 Buddhists and two Brahmos. Thus Hindus amount to

91·3 per cent. of the total population and Musalmans to 8·68 per cent. The number of Hindus is proportionately greater than in any other district of Oudh with the single exception of Unao, and Musalmans are fewer in the same degree. This is not surprising, as Rai Bareli has been for centuries one of the strongholds of Hindu authority, but little controlled by the supreme Musalman power. At the same time it is worthy of note that the Musalmans are increasing much more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours—a fact which has been observed in all the adjoining districts. In 1881 there were only 8·13 per cent. of Musalmans as compared with 91·83 per cent. of Hindus, and the faster rate of increase on the part of Musalmans has been steadily maintained. The latter are chiefly confined to the old Muhammadan towns and the neighbourhood. There are more of them in the Salon tahsíl than elsewhere, this being attributable to the presence of so many old *qasbas,* such as Jais, Salon, Nasirabad and Mustafabad, in which the Musalman element predominates. Next comes Maharajganj, with the old Muhammadan towns of Inhauna and Thulendi. In Rai Bareli, besides the long-established colony at the district headquarters, there are the old Musalman settlements of Amanwan and Pahremau. They are comparatively scarce in the Dalmau tahsíl, and are chiefly confined to the headquarters town and its vicinity, as they have long been in a subordinate position throughout Baiswara owing to the supremacy of the Rajput chieftains.

Arya Samaj.

Of the other religions there is very little to be said. Half the Jains live in the Rokha pargana, and the rest in Rai Bareli itself. The Sikhs all reside at headquarters, as also do the Brahmos, who are natives of Bengal. The Arya Samaj is of very little importance in this district. Its members have increased in numbers of late years, as in 1891 there were only two followers of this creed in the district. At the last census 43 resided in the Rai Bareli tahsíl and the rest in Dalmau. They are chiefly Brahmans, Kayasths and Khattris, the movement having found but little favour with the Rajputs of Rai Bareli. There is one recognised lodge in the district which was established at Rai Bareli a few years ago. The Samaj enjoyed a brief spell of popularity, but is now moribund.

Christianity also has gained but little. The number of native Christians rose from 48 in 1881 to 80 at the following census, and in 1901 the total number was but 97, which shows a smaller rate of increase than any other district of Oudh, except Kheri, where the numbers have actually declined. The census returns show 68 members of the American Episcopal Methodist church, while of the rest ten were Anglicans, two Roman Catholics, the denomination of the remainder being unspecified. Of the Christian community 89 belong to the Rai Bareli tahsíl, 22 to Dalmau and six to Maharajganj. There is a small Anglican church at Rai Bareli dedicated to St. James: it was opened and consecrated by Bishop Cotton in December 1864, having been erected by Government; it is visited once a month by the garrison chaplain of Lucknow. The American mission was started in Rai Bareli in 1864 and a small school was opened in the town. In the course of time a more extensive system of English and vernacular education was introduced and missionary work was carried on in the towns and villages of the district. There is a small American chapel at Rai Bareli, but at the present time very little work is car ied on in the district, as the mission was withdrawn in 1901; there are still native catechists at Lalganj, Salon, Fursatganj and Harchandpur. Christianity.

According to the returns of the last census the Hindu population of the district comprised representatives of no less than 71 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 161 persons no caste was specified. At the same time there were only 19 castes with more than 10,000 members apiece, together comprising 92·45 per cent. of the total Hindu population. Five other castes occurred in numbers exceeding 5,000 persons each, and eleven more between 1,000 and 5,000. The rest are of very little importance; in fourteen instances castes occurred with less than 1,000 members, and 22 others had under one hundred representatives. The composition of the population generally resembles that of the other districts of Oudh, and but few castes occur in unusual strength. Hindus.

Ahirs, numerically speaking, form the strongest caste in the district. At the last census they amounted to 129,017 persons or 13·67 per cent. of the total number of Hindu... Ahirs.

fairly evenly distributed throughout all the tahsíls, but are most numerous in Dalmau and fewest in Maharajganj. They hold a larger area as tenants than any other caste in the district, but their landed property is very small, amounting to about 1,000 acres in the Dalmau pargana. Ahirs are almost always good and industrious cultivators; many of them have large holdings and are in prosperous circumstances. Local tradition states that the Ahirs are the descendants of the Bhars, and this is supported by the story told of the Bharotia Ahirs in the article on Dalmau.

Pasis. The second place is taken by the Pasis, who numbered 107,309 persons or 11·39 per cent. of the Hindu population. They predominate in Maharajganj, but are found in large numbers in all tahsíls. They hold a large amount of land as tenants, as a rule cultivating two or three fields and in addition earning something by daily labour, or by their hereditary occupation as village servants or thieves. They seldom have capital and usually spend their earnings in drink. Pasis also are considered to represent the old inhabitants of the country, and on the arrival of the Rajputs they took refuge in the large areas of jungle with which the district was covered. They constantly harried the agricultural Hindus, and were much feared on account of their dexterity with the bow. One especial form of annoyance was the grazing of their cattle on the crops of their Hindu neighbours; and it is said that in the Nawabi it was so dangerous for isolated Hindus to resent this that the only remedies resorted to were blackmail and an occasional combined attack on the offending jungle. They were also, and are still, expert miners, and it is said that most of the galleries made by the mutineers during the siege of Lucknow were constructed by Pasis. Many of them resort to the coal mines in Bengal and elsewhere, frequently in order to escape from the clutches of the law. Since the disappearance of the jungles the Pasis have become less of a race apart and are now merged in the village population; but their cultivation is indifferent and to a large extent left to the womenfolk. Almost every Pasi keeps pigs, generally to the annoyance of his neighbours in the village.

Brahmans. Brahmans at the last census numbered 104,536 persons or 11·07 per cent of the Hindus. Their principal place of residence

is the Dalmau tahsíl; but in Rai Bareli, where they are fewest, there were over 18,000 members of this caste. At the time of the last settlement Brahmans owned 60,652 acres of land, their largest possessions being in the Dalmau and Rai Bareli parganas. As tenants they hold 14·5 per cent. of the cultivated area, generally at favoured rates, although in many villages they may be found paying as high rents as the low caste cultivators. Large numbers of them are employed either in Government service or in trade elsewhere, thus enabling their families to live in comfort and to cultivate at a full rent. The great majority of the Brahmans of Rai Bareli belong to the Kanaujia subdivision, but there are also large numbers of Sarwarias. Mention should also be made of the Gangaputras, who are more numerous here than in any other district of the province. These people chiefly reside at Dalmau and derive their living from the pilgrims who assemble there for the great bathing festivals. They are generally regarded as Brahmans of an inferior order, but claim to be Kanaujias.

Next come the Chamars, who numbered at the last census **Chamars.** 97,724 persons or 10·35 per cent. of the Hindu population. Nearly one-third of them belong to the Dalmau tahsíl, but the rest are very evenly distributed over the other subdivisions. They are employed as cultivators and field labourers, being frequently hired by the high-caste tenants. Closely allied to them are the Koris, who amounted to 39,786 souls or 4·21 per cent. The latter occur in all tahsíls, but are most numerous in the north. By profession they are weavers, but nowadays they are generally engaged in agriculture. Together with the Chamars, they hold as tenants 2·6 per cent. of the cultivated area. Like the Pasis, they are indifferent cultivators and pay a low rent.

The Rajputs are by far the most important caste in the **Rajputs.** district. They numbered at the last census 67,218 persons or 7·12 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. They are much more numerous in the Dalmau tahsíl than elsewhere, but in all parganas of the district they occupy the foremost place. Over two-thirds of the whole land is in their possession, while as tenants they occupy 13 per cent. of the cultivated area. Their holdings are generally large and almost invariably at low rents,

although their fields are seldom well cultivated. The Rajputs of this district belong to a great variety of clans; representatives of no less than 40 different subdivisions were recorded in the census report, while 3,311 persons belonged to other septs. The most numerous of all are the Bais, of whom there were 26,697 members—a higher figure than in any other district of the province; the majority reside in the Dalmau tahsíl, where they have been established for many centuries. Next come the Kanhpurias, numbering 6,767 souls, and these again are far more numerous in Rai Bareli than elsewhere. Other important clans are the Chauhans, Gautams, Amethias and Sombansis, while Rathors, Panwars, Janwars, Kachhwahas, Bisens, Dikhits, Bhadaurias and Chandels had each over 1,000 members. More will be said of the important Rajput clans in dealing with the various taluqdars of the district.

Cultivating castes.

After the Rajputs come several of the true cultivating castes. The most numerous were the Lodhs, of whom there were 64,346 persons at the last census, amounting to 6·81 per cent. of the Hindu population. Nearly one-third of them belong to the Maharajganj tahsíl, but there are many in Dalmau and other parts. They occur in greater numbers in this district than in any other part of Oudh, except Unao alone; as cultivators they are but little inferior to the Ahirs and pay a slightly higher rent. At the last settlement they held 5·8 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Next in order come Muraos and Kachhis, who are practically identical and together numbered 56,949 persons or 6·07 per cent. of the Hindu population. Together they are more numerous than in any other district except Hardoi. They are fairly evenly distributed, but are more common in the Salon tahsíl than elsewhere. As cultivators they stand in the highest rank, chiefly devoting themselves to market gardening and to the superior crops; being generally in possession of the best land, they pay a higher rent than any other caste, and at the settlement held 6·3 per cent. of the area under the plough. Kurmis numbered 43,752 souls or 4·63 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. They are mainly to be found in the Salon and Maharajganj tahsíls, cultivating 5·8 per cent. of the whole assessable area, and holding as proprietors some 15,600 acres, mainly in the

Kumhrawan and Bachhrawan parganas. Generally they pay high rents and are known as the best growers of wheat and sugarcane in the district. Gadariyas numbered 30,579 persons or 3·24 per cent. of the Hindus—a higher figure than in any other Oudh district except Hardoi. They are found in all parts, but are most numerous in Dalmau and Salon. They are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but are also frequently employed in their ancestral occupation of keeping sheep and goats.

Banias. The census returns showed 16,385 Banias in the district. These, too, are chiefly found in the Salon and Dalmau tahsíls, but there are fair numbers of them in all parts. They hold in this district a comparatively small area of land, amounting at the last settlement to little over than 7,000 acres, chiefly in the Salon, Dalmau and Inhauna parganas. The Banias of this district belong for the most part to the Agrahari and Kasaundhan subdivisions. Kayasths. Kayasths are fairly numerous, amounting to 12,669 persons, one-third of them residing in the Rai Bareli pargana and the rest being scattered evenly throughout the district. They have long been settled at Rai Bareli and own the small taluqa of Hardaspur. With a few exceptions they belong to the Sribastab subdivision, and none others occur in any strength.

Other Hindus. The other Hindu castes call for little mention. There were 21,716 Telis and 21,302 Nais at the last census, while in addition to these Kumhars, Dhobis, Barhais, Bharbhunjas and Kahars each had over 10,000 representatives, the last occurring in smaller numbers than in any other district of Oudh. After these came Lohars, Kalwars, Lunias and Tambolis in numbers ranging from 6,800 to 10,000. The Tambolis are engaged in the cultivation of *pán*, and are more numerous in Rai Bareli than in any other district except Unao. The other castes with more than 2,000 members apiece are Bhats, Malis, Sonars, Baris, Doms, Faqirs, Khatiks and Darzis. None of these call for any special mention, nor do any of the remaining castes, with the possible exception of the Berias, a criminal tribe, whose numbers are only exceeded in Bara Banki.

Musalmans. The Musalmans of the district are for the most part of little importance. There are several large landed proprietors, such as the taluqdars of Pahremau, Amanwan, Bahua and Azizabad, to

whom reference will be made later; but most of the Musalman families are losing their estates owing to litigation and extravagance. There are also many straggling Muhammadan communities all over the district, altogether nearly 13 per cent. of the land being owned by members of this creed. Almost all the Musalmans of Rai Bareli are Sunnis, who in 1901 amounted to 97·35 per cent. of the whole number. There were only 2,025 Shias—a figure which is considerably below the provincial average, although far in excess of that recorded in the neighbouring district of Partabgarh. At the last census the Musalmans were divided among no less than 61 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in 427 instances no caste was specified. Very few of these, however, are of any importance: 28 castes had less than 100 representatives, and 16 others less than 1,000. Only seven divisions had over 5,000 members apiece; moreover, in the great number of cases, these castes have their Hindu counterparts in the district.

Gujars.

The most numerous are the Gujars, who amounted to 12,682 persons or 14·13 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. They occur in larger numbers in Rai Bareli than in any other district of Oudh, and the total is only exceeded in Sahāranpur and Muzaffarnagar. They are almost wholly confined to the Salon and Maharajganj tahsíls, and especially to the Rokha and Mohanganj parganas, where they form the chief cultivating class. They are good husbandmen and frugal livers, and differ but little in any way from the Hindus among whom they live.

Behnas and Julahas.

Next in order come the Behnas or Naddafs, cotton-carders by profession, who numbered 9,878 persons. Closely akin to these are the Julahas or weavers, amounting to 5,124 souls, these two castes together comprising nearly 17 per cent. of the Musalman population. The former are found in approximately equal numbers in all tahsíls, while the latter are chiefly confined to Salon, and especially to the town and neighbourhood of Jais, which has long been celebrated for its weaving industries. Owing to the decay in the trade many of these people have betaken themselves to agriculture—a profession which they follow with some success.

Pathans.

Pathans numbered 8,635 persons, which is a lower figure than in any of the Oudh districts except Sultanpur. Nearly

half of them reside in the Rai Bareli pargana, where they own the two estates of Amanwan and Pahremau. These Pathans belong to many different clans and no single subdivision predominates, the best represented being the Yusufzai, Ghori, Lodi and Afridi. There were 8,719 Sheikhs, the largest proportion of them belonging to the Salon tahsíl, where they have been settled for many centuries. Their numbers are very small for Oudh, there being a lower proportion here than in any other district. More than half of them belong to the Siddiqi subdivision, while there are fair numbers of Faruqis and Qurreshis in Salon and Ansaris in Dalmau. The Saiyids numbered 3,504 persons, the majority residing in the Salon tahsíl. They mainly belong to the Taqvi subdivision, but several other clans are represented. Of the rest, mention need only be made of the converted Rajputs, who amounted to 7,601 souls, more than half of these living in the northern tahsíl. These Musalman Rajputs are drawn from several different clans. As many as 1,844 were Bais, chiefly the Kath Bais of pargana Inhauna, including the Bharsaiyans of Bahua, while next to them come Chauhans and Bhale Sultans in Maharajganj and Gaharwars in Salon.

Sheikhs.

Saiyids.

Rajputs.

Other Musalmans.

The other Musalmans are quite unimportant. The most numerous are Faqirs, 5,481 persons in all, while Qassabs, Darzis, Manihars, Kunjras and Nais alone had over 2,000 members each. Ghosis, Tawaifs, Nats, Rangrez, Dhobis and Mughals also occur in numbers exceeding 500. The last are fewer in Rai Bareli than in any other part of Oudh. The majority of them belong to the Chaghtai subdivision, which is the strongest in all districts of these provinces. None of the other castes occur in unusual numbers or present any point of interest.

Occupations.

As is only to be expected in a district which contains no manufacturing towns or important trade centres, the great mass of the people is engaged in agriculture. The urban population is very small, amounting to 3·8 per cent., which is far below the provincial average, although in the neighbouring districts of Sultanpur and Partabgarh the proportion is even lower. As, however, much of this urban population depends on agriculture for its subsistence, it follows that almost all the inhabitants of Rai Bareli derive their livelihood more or less directly

from the soil. The strictly agricultural element amounted at the last census to 75·8 per cent. of the whole population—a remarkably high proportion; while of the rest many were dependent on cultivation as a subsidiary means of subsistence. Of the remainder, the industrial population accounted for 11·7 per cent.: two-fifths of this comprised those engaged in the supply of food and drink; over one-fifth in the manufacture of textile fabrics and dress, and nearly one-fourth in industries connected with metals, wood, leather and earthenware. The importance of these crafts may be estimated from the account of the manufactures of the district given in the preceding chapter. The commercial population, which includes bankers, dealers and shopkeepers, is very small, amounting to only ·8 per cent., and the professional classes make up ·9 per cent. General labour, apart from agriculture, gave employment to 1·6 per cent. of the inhabitants, and another 4·8 per cent. were engaged in personal and domestic service. The remainder were for the most part employed in Government service, 1·4 per cent., transport and storage, or else had means of subsistence independent of any occupation, the last including prisoners, pensioners and beggars, as many as 11,953 persons deriving a subsistence from mendicancy alone. These figures include dependents as well as actual workers in each case. Further details of occupations will be found in the separate tahsîl articles.

Language and literature.

The language of the district is the Awadhi dialect of eastern Hindi. This is almost universally spoken, and at the last census was the ordinary speech of 98·78 of the population. Of the rest, 1·2 per cent. spoke the Hindostani or Urdu form of western Hindi and the others either English or Panjabi. There is practically no indigenous literature in the district, although in former days some of the inhabitants of Jais, Salon and Dalmau acquired a celebrity for their learning. There are one or two printing-presses at Rai Bareli. The oldest is the Asoliar de Tierra press, started in 1877 by Sardar Shiam Singh, brother of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh, and now owned by Shahzada Basdeo Singh; it merely executes miscellaneous job work. The Whish press, started by Muhammad Abbas in 1892, published the *Anis-i-Oudh* newspaper for a year, and was closed in 1901. The Parmeshwari press, instituted in 1895, also dropped out of existence

in 1901. The Najmi press of Radha Bihari Lal, of the old qanungo family, was opened in 1896; two years later it commenced publishing a newspaper known as the *Safir-i-Qaisar*, and in 1899 the journal styled the *Kayasth Marriage Provident Fund News*, an Urdu monthly publication. The latter is still issued, but the other was recently dropped. The Akhlaqi press, owned by Muhammad Sher Khan, was opened in 1901, but is of very little importance. The only literary or social institution is the Reform Club at Rai Bareli. This was started in 1876 and has been since maintained by the native officials, members of the local bar, and several taluqdars. In 1893 the Club obtained the use of a small plot of *nazúl* land near the Town Hall, and a small bungalow and a tennis court were subsequently constructed. The Club has its own library and subscribes for several newspapers.

Proprietors. The district is one of large estates and the greater portion is held by the chiefs of two important Rajput clans, the Tilokchandi Bais and the Kanhpurias. No less than 65·91 per cent., including the subsettled area of 5·18 per cent., is owned by taluqdars. Of the rest, 9·81 per cent. is held in single, and 9·88 per cent. in joint, zamindari tenure; 13·48 per cent. by coparcenary communities, including 11·47 per cent. in imperfect, ·83 per cent. in perfect pattidari, and 1·18 per cent. in bhaiyachara tenure; while ·92 per cent. is held directly by Government or as miscellaneous property, the latter consisting principally of resumed *muafi* plots and of scattered fields and groves sold by needy members of proprietary communities.

Proprietary castes. At the time of the last settlement, out of 1,767 villages, 1,250 were owned by Hindus, 196 by Musalmans, 66 by Sikhs, 24 by Christians, while in the remaining 231 the ownership was mixed. The Christian property is that known as the Palmerland grant in parganas Salon and Parshadepur, sold under the waste land rules after the mutiny to Mr. Palmer of Cawnpore and now held by his heirs. Of the Hindu villages no less than 1,045 were held by Rajputs, 97 by Brahmans, 58 by Kayasths, 13 each by Khattris and Kurmis, six by Banias, ten by Faqirs and Goshains, and eight by other castes. Of the Rajputs, the Bais held 630 villages, the Kanhpurias 292, Amethias 46, Janwars 29, Gautams 16, while the others were in the possession of Rajkumars, Sombansis, Chauhans,

Chandels, Bisens and a few other clans. Very few of the zamindari or coparcenary estates are of any size or importance. Few of them are in a satisfactory position, and in most cases their lands are heavily mortgaged. One or two are in a prosperous condition, such as that of the Arkha family of Kath Bais in Salon, which has risen rapidly and in spite of internal dissensions is steadily extending its borders ; the Pande Brahmans of Rai Bareli, who have made money as contractors and are buying up lands and houses in the district ; and Gulab Rai, a Bania pleader, whose family comes from Bara Banki and who has acquired a considerable area of land. There are several large zamindari estates in the Rai Bareli, Salon and Simrauta parganas and elsewhere, while among the coparcenary bodies the chief are the Kanhpurias of Nain, who will be separately mentioned, the Chaudhris of Salon, the Kayasths of Nasirabad and Akohria, and several cadet branches of the taluqdari houses.

Taluqdars. A list of all the taluqdars holding land in the district, showing the name of the estate, the caste, and the parganas in which their lands are situated will be found in the appendix. It will be seen that there are 62 in all, and of these 18 belong to the Bais, six to the Kanhpurias, three to Amethias, two to Janwars and five to other Rajputs. Eight taluqdari properties, all springing from the single estate of Mauranwan, are owned by Khattris, four by Sikhs, six by Brahmans and other Hindus, and ten by Musalmans. The majority of the taluqdars are well-to-do, and during the currency of the last settlement they increased their estates at the expense of the under-proprietors and smaller landowners. The taluqas which have prospered most are Khajurgaon, Tiloi, Kurri Sudauli and Tikari, while, on the other hand, the families which have chiefly declined are the Bais of Murarmau, the Kanhpurias of Nuruddinpur, and almost all the Musalmans.

Bais taluqdars. The taluqdari estates held by members of the famous Bais clan are very numerous, as at the present time there are no less than eighteen of them in the district, comprising in all 579 whole mahals and portions of 25 others, almost all of which are held by taluqdars residing in the district. In former days and even since the British annexation their possessions were still

larger, for one or two estates have either disappeared or else decreased by reason of extravagance and mismanagement which have terminated in sale. The early history of this clan as well as a general sketch of its numerous vicissitudes of fortune has been left for Chapter V, for the Bais for many centuries have played so conspicuous a part in the chronicles of Rai Bareli that their annals must be included in the history of the district. In giving an account of the Bais taluqas, therefore, it will be merely necessary to refer to the traditions of each individual house, so far as they concern the formation or dismemberment of the estates, setting aside all incidents and movements which more fittingly belong to general history.

All the Bais taluqdars claim descent from the great Raja Tilok Chand, whose headquarters were at Daundia Khera in Unao, the renowned cradle of the clan. Tilok Chand had two sons; Pirthi Chand and Harhar Deo, from whom spring the great branches of the family, whose rivalries formed so fertile a source of dispute and warfare, and which to this day remain clearly distinct. From the elder son, Pirthi Chand, sprang the lords of Murarmau, Daundia Khera and Purwa Ranbhirpur, who always termed themselves Tilokchandi Bais; and from Harhar Deo came the founders of the equally great Saibasi and Naihasta houses, which will be dealt with later. The ramifications of the various Bais families need to be illustrated in tabular form, and the different lines of descent showing how the several estates came into being are given in the appendix to this volume, from which a firmer grasp of the history can be obtained than from any verbal account.

In the first genealogical tree are shown the descendants Murarmau.
of Pirthi Chand, who, on the death of his father, took the western portion of Baiswara and established himself in the ancestral castle of Sangrampur. The Bais estates in the time of Tilok Chand are said to have covered twenty-two parganas. Many of these were small, it is true, for the ten parganas of the present Purwa tahsîl in Unao represent an even larger number of the mahals of the *Ain-i-Akbari;* but in addition to these the domains appear to have included all Purwa and pargana Harha of Unao, as well as the modern Khiron, Sareni, Dalmau and part of

Rai Bareli. The elder house held at first most of the Unao territory and parts of Khiron and Sareni, but the property did not long remain undivided. Ajai Chand, the son of Pirthi Chand, had two sons, Bhikham Deo and Deo Rai, and the latter or his son, Bhairon Das, separated from the main stock and founded the great family of Daundia Khera which for many generations altogether eclipsed the elder line, whose headquarters were at Murarmau. It would seem that this was due chiefly to the stronger personality of their chiefs, for very soon after the separation they were contending on equal terms with the lords of Murarmau. In the time of Aurangzeb, Amar Singh of the elder branch was engaged in an incessant petty warfare with Rao Purandar Singh of Daundia Khera, in which he was invariably the loser, and his death was followed by the ruin of his family; for his infant son, the Raja Debi Singh, was left in the tutelage of his uncle, Gopal Singh, who unscrupulously attached the remnants of the estate to himself and founded the Rajkumari branch, which retained almost all the Murarmau villages till the middle of the nineteenth century. Debi Singh, when he came of age, successfully petitioned the Dehli Emperor, but the *farmans* he obtained were useless in the presence of his practically independent kinsmen. But the Rajkumars were small folk in comparison with Rao Purandar and his son, Mardan Singh of Daundia Khera, both of whom reigned long and raised the house to the zenith of its fortunes. They acquired the whole of Baiswara, with the exception that held by the heads of the Saibasi and Naihasta families. Mardan Singh had grown old in 1740, and, wishing to end his days in peace, divided his property among his three sons, giving Daundia Khera to the eldest, Raghunath Singh, Patan-Bihar to the second, Udat Singh, and Purwa to Achal Singh, who rose into high favour with Safdar Jang, who entrusted to him the collection of revenue throughout Baiswara. Udat Singh lost his life in battle with the Saibasis, who then attacked Achal Singh at Purwa, but were defeated. In 1755 Achal Singh again profited by his diplomacy at the hands of Shuja-ud-daula, who after his defeat had received no welcome from Rao Raghunath. In the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, however, he fell from his high estate, and in 1776 he was deposed and

committed suicide. His descendant, Debi Bakhsh, completed the ruin of this line, for his rebellion lost him all his estates. Raghunath Singh's line died out in the third generation, and the title of Rao was assumed by the notorious Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, who also forfeited his life and his property for his behaviour to the Cawnpore fugitives at Baksar on the Ganges.

But in the meantime Murarmau had recovered. Raja Drigbijai Singh, sixth in descent from Amar Singh, was a strong man, and set to work to regain the possessions of his ancestors. In this he succeeded, in that he recovered several of the villages that had been usurped by the Rajkumars; but up to annexation he never engaged for more than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. The mutiny proved his opportunity, for he displayed conspicuous loyalty to the British by rescuing the Cawnpore fugitives, and was rewarded with the confiscated estates of Daundia Khera and part of the Saibasi taluqa of Shankarpur. Drigbijai Singh then held 117 villages in Rai Bareli and Unao, assessed at Rs. 58,000, which were for the most part settled permanently at the rate fixed at the summary settlement. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheopal Singh, the present owner. But Murarmau has again declined in prosperity. Most of the property has passed from the Raja to the Rana of Khajurgaon under the terms of a mortgage, and at the present time the taluqa consists of only three villages, Murarmau, Tiwaripur and Hullapur, which are administered by the Court of Wards, as well as certain property in the Daundia Khera pargana of Unao. The other 96 mahals in Sareni and one in Dalmau are held by the Khajurgaon taluqdar on a usufructuary mortgage which terminates in 1914; and it is hoped that a considerable portion of this may be ultimately recovered.

Saibasi Bais.

In the second table of the Bais pedigrees will be seen the line of Harhar Deo, the second son of Tilok Chand. Possibly on account of the fall of Murarmau and the consequent rise of Khajurgaon, the members of this branch of the Bais clan now claim to represent the elder line, and state that Harhar Deo actually had the right of primogeniture, but that on the death of his father he was absent at Dehli, and so lost the title of Raja, but that on his return he secured for himself the larger share in

the estate and styled himself Rana—a title that has long been famous in this quarter of Oudh. Harhar Deo's son, Ram Chandar, had two sons, Khem Karan and Karan Rai, from whom are sprung, respectively, the two great families of Saibasi and Naihasta Bais, who own so large a portion of this district. No less than ten taluqdars come from this stock, and most of the estates are of great size; while one vast property, that of Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur, has disappeared; a second, Simarpaha, is at present in other hands; while the small Khajuri estate has recently been sold.

Khajurgaon. Khem Karan was succeeded by his son, Sakht Singh, who spread his conquests into the Dalmau pargana, overthrowing the Musalman zamindars. He had two sons, Rana Doman Deo and Rudra Sah, from whom sprang the Simarpaha and Chandania houses. Rana Doman Deo had his headquarters at Chiloli, and added much to the lustre of the Bais clan. He had no less than eight sons, from whom come many taluqdars. The eldest was Ajit Mal, who succeeded his father as Rana of Khajurgaon. This man had two sons, Rana Kharag Singh and Gulal Sah, who founded the great house of Gaura and its branches. Kharag Singh again had two sons, Rana Amar Singh of Khajurgaon, and Narind Sah, who built the fort of Shankarpur. From him in the seventh generation came the famous Rana, Beni Madho Bakhsh Singh, whose persistent rebellion in 1858 lost him the whole of his estates.

Rana Amar Singh, as leader of the Saibasis, combined with the Naihastas to recover their former possessions in Patan and Bihar. With the aid of Chet Rai of Kurri Sudauli he defeated Udat Singh of Daundia Khera and Achal Singh of Purwa; but Chet Rai quarrelled with his ally and left him, which brought about the complete discomfiture of Amar Singh at the hands of the Purwa chieftain. Amar Singh suffered a worse blow on his defeat by Chhabile Ram of Allahabad, who subdued the Saibasis at Dalmau and possessed himself for a time of their lands. It was not till twenty years later or about 1730 that his grandson, Pahar Singh, was admitted to engage for Khajurgaon and three other villages, and resumed the headship of the clan. He was continually at war with his neighbours of Daundia Khera and

others, and on one occasion he was driven out of his fort at Khajurgaon by Chet Rai of Kurri Sudauli. His descendants, however, rapidly grew in power and amassed a large estate. Rana Raghunath Singh, fifth in descent from Pahar Singh, fought for ten years with Beni Madho Bakhsh, the result being that both competitors were awarded the disputed title of Rana. He lived to engage under the British for the largest estate in Baiswara. He joined heartily in the rebellion, but submitted early in 1858 and subsequently rendered valuable service. He was succeeded in 1861 by his grandson, Shankar Bakhsh Singh, who lived till 1897. This Rana was a notable character, being Vice-President of the British Indian Association, a member of the Viceroy's Council, an honorary magistrate and an honorary munsif. In 1887 he was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His son, Sheoraj Singh, the present Rana, holds a vast estate of 130 villages in this district, comprising 140 mahals, of which 88 lie in pargana Dalmau, 25 in Rai Bareli, 17 in Khiron, and 10 in Sareni. He also holds the Ibrahimganj estate of two villages in Lucknow and the Karohia property of two villages in Kheri. In addition to this, he has possession under a usufructuary mortgage of 97 villages of the Murarmau taluqa.

Babu Bishannath Singh, the younger son of Rana Raghunath Singh, received in reward for the services he rendered during the mutiny a portion of the confiscated property of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, under the name of the Katghar estate. He was succeeded by his son, Babu Sheo Singh, who is insane, his property being managed by his wife, Babuain Ratan Kunwar, who has adopted as successor Shimbhunath Bakhsh, a younger son of Rana Sheoraj Singh. The estate consists of ten villages in Dalmau and one in the Sareni pargana. Katghar.

Gulal Sah of Gaura, the brother of Rana Kharag Singh, was the ancestor of several other Bais taluqdars. His grandson, Bhupat Singh, had three sons, Pirthi Singh of Gaura, Khushal Singh of Kasarua and Ahlad Singh of Kiratpur. Barjor Singh, son of Pirthi Singh, had three sons, Lal Sah, Din Sah and Bikramajit. These men were, as usual, in constant opposition to the Lucknow officials, and Din Sah, when in court at Dalmau, Gaurta Kasehi.

drew his sword on the tahsildar and was himself promptly slain. His brother, Lal Sah, possessed himself of his villages and rapidly acquired an estate. His usurpation led to a long dispute between his descendants and those of his brother, and in 1830 the názim, Incha Singh, divided the property, giving three-fifths to Ram Bakhsh, and two-fifths, under the name of Narindpur Charhar, to Bajrang Bali, grandson of Din Sah. Ram Bakhsh left his property to his son, Indrajit, whose son, Bhopal Singh, died without issue, leaving a widow, Thakurain Achal Kunwar. She was sued for possession of the estate by Balbhaddar Singh of Khajuri, a descendant of Bikramajit, who had received four villages for his support. He lost his case and was ruined by the litigation, for his villages have been sold and the Khajuri taluqa has ceased to exist. Thakurain Achal Kunwar adopted as her heir Thakur Sheo Narain Singh, the present taluqdar of Gaura Kasehti. He is the grandson of Daulat Singh, a younger son of Lal Sah. His estate consists of 22 mahals in pargana Dalmau, 19 mahals and one patti in Rai Bareli and eight mahals in Sareni.

Narindpur Charhar.

Bajrang Bali left three sons, Ajodhya Bakhsh, Bishnath Singh and Bhupat Singh. The first two received the *sanad* for the taluqa, but divided their shares, Ajodhya Bakhsh retaining Narindpur and Bishnath Singh the Charhar estate. At the death of the latter, the whole property passed into the hands of Ajodhya Bakhsh, who gave three villages to Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, his brother's widow, for maintenance, and five villages to his younger brother, Bhupat Singh. When the latter died, the grant was continued to his widow and son. Ajodhya Bakhsh was succeeded by his son, Thakur Chhatardhari Singh, the present taluqdar. His estate comprises 13 mahals in pargana Rai Bareli, 15 mahals and five pattis in Dalmau, and nine villages in Sareni.

Kasarua.

Khushal Singh, the second son of Bhupat Singh of Gaura, obtained as his share Kasarua. He had two sons, Qalandar Singh and Partab Singh, who held the property jointly. It consisted of fourteen villages of the Gaura taluqa. In 1826 the property was divided, eight villages going to Duniapat Singh, son of Qalandar Singh, and six to the sons of Partab Singh, who

lost most of them to the Rana of Khajurgaon. In 1840 four villages were settled with Thakur Bakhsh, son of Duniapat, who held them till annexation and obtained the *sanad* for the Kasarua taluqa. The present owner is Bhagwant Singh, whose property comprises three mahals in Dalmau and one in the Rai Bareli pargana.

The third son of Bhupat Singh of Gaura was Ahlad Singh, who obtained Kiratpur or Deogaon as his share. His descendant, Mardan Singh, acquired a taluqa by a grant of six villages for services rendered to the native government, and these became known as the Girdharpur estate. About 1842 he obtained part of the Kasarua estate from the sons of Partab Singh on a mortgage. His son was Jang Bahadur Singh, who died young, and Mardan Singh made over his property during his lifetime to his grandson, Jagmohan Singh, who obtained the *sanad*. The estate was very heavily indebted at his death, when it passed to his widow, Thakurain Tilak Kunwar, by whom it is managed on behalf of her adopted son, Partab Narain Singh, the present taluqdar. She has been reduced to selling six villages in order to clear off the encumbrances, and the estate now comprises nine mahals in the Dalmau pargana. **Deogaon Girdharpur.**

Rudra Sah, the brother of Rana Doman Deo, founded a new line for himself. He founded Shahpur and dispossessed his cousins, the sons of Sakht Singh's brothers, of the villages which had been assigned for their support. He was a great man, renowned for his conquests, and his descendants were for several generations people of considerable importance. His grandson, Kuber Singh, had two sons, Pirthi Raj and Hindupat, who divided the estate, the former taking Simarpaha and the latter Chandania. Daulat Singh, fourth in descent from Pirthi Raj, engaged for only the single village of Simarpaha, but his son, Lalji, laid the foundations of a large estate, and maintained it in two fights with the názims, Jai Ram Pande in 1820 and Qutb-ud-din Hasan Khan in 1827. He built the great bazár of Lalganj, the central mart of Baiswara. His son, Fateh Bahadur, died childless, and his widow adopted Basant Singh, who also died without issue during the mutiny, leaving his estate to his widow, Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, an Amethia lady of the Birsinghpur house. She obtained the *sanad* for the estate, which at her death in 1893 passed to Thakur Sher Bahadur Singh **Simarpaha.**

of the Chandania house. This man had been adopted by the Thakurain, but she had at a later date repudiated the adoption. She had also made a will in his favour; but this, too, was revoked in 1866 and again in 1873. Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh of Birsinghpur, who was the nearest Amethia relative to the Thakurain, sued Sher Bahadur for the estate and won his case in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Sher Bahadur appealed to the Privy Council but died in 1903. His heir was Thakur Tribhuban Bahadur, who, had already succeeded to Chandania. He took up the case and the appeal is now pending. In the meantime Simarpaha is in the hands of the Amethia taluqdar, to the great resentment of the Bais. The property consists of 22 mahals in pargana Dalmau, eight villages in Sareni and six in Khiron.

Chandania.

The Chandania or Hamirmau Kola estate passed to Dalpat Singh, fourth in descent from Hindupat. This man for a time lost his whole property by fighting with the revenue officials, but with the aid of Lalji of Simarpaha he recovered his property and increased it. The *sanad* was conferred on his grandson, Sardar Singh, who died leaving a widow, Thakurain Ude Nath Kunwar. She left her estate to a kinsman, Tribhuban Bahadur Singh, son of Sher Bahadur Singh and grandson of Ram Bahadur Singh of the Chandania house. The taluqdar is a minor, and the estate is at present managed by the Court of Wards. It consists of 13 villages and five pattis in pargana Dalmau, nine villages, one mahal and one patti in Rai Bareli, eight villages in Khiron, and two mahals in Sareni. If the taluqdar's suit proves successful, he will also acquire the Simarpaha estate.

Korihar Sataon.

Rana Doman Deo had seven other sons besides Rana Ajit Mal, and three of these founded taluqas which exist to the present day. One of his sons was Pahar Singh, whose descendants have held the fine estate of Korihar Sataon in the west of pargana Rai Bareli. Another was Mitrajit Singh, the ancestor of the Pahu taluqdar. Both these brothers accompanied Aurangzeb on his expedition to Kandahar and were killed by the fall of an avalanche in 1647. From Pahar Singh the estate descended in a direct line to Gur Bakhsh Singh, in the tenth generation. This man died childless, and his property was seized

by Rana Raghunath Singh, who kept it till 1832. In the following year Fateh Bahadur, the adopted son, recovered the taluqa with the aid of Beni Madho Bakhsh, who stood security and in his turn possessed himself of the estate. General Sleeman interfered in this proceeding, and Fateh Bahadur regained his inheritance on payment of Rs. 40,000 as arrears. His son, Jwala Bakhsh Singh, succeeded him and died of hydrophobia immediately after receiving possession of his property from the Court of Wards. His son, Thakur Gajraj Singh, is the present taluqdar. His estate consists of 24 villages in pargana Rai Bareli, eight in Dalmau, and one village and two pattis in Khiron.

The Pahu taluqa, founded by Mitrajit Singh, passed to his descendants in an unbroken line to Bhup Singh, ninth in descent from Mitrajit. This man lost many of his ancestral villages, and at the summary settlement engaged for only a small portion of the estates of his forefathers. He was succeeded by his son, Shankar Bakhsh, and then by his grandson, Raj Indar Bahadur, who died leaving a widow, Thakurain Maharaj Kunwar. The latter adopted Thakur Drigpal Singh, the present taluqdar. Pahu comprises five villages and three pattis in pargana Khiron, one village in Sareni, one in Dalmau, and one mahal in Rai Bareli. The taluqdar also holds the Gulariha estate of five villages of pargana Mauranwan in Unao. One village, Manehru, is in the possession of the taluqdar's aunt, Thakurain Sheonath Kunwar, as *guzaradar*. Pahu.

Tribhuban Sah, the fourth son of Rana Doman Deo, obtained in maintenance the village of Jagatpur Kotah. His descendants held this, but failed in their attempts to form a taluqa. Two small collections of villages were made, and in the eighth generation Mohan Singh founded the village of Pilkha, which was added to the estate; but the lands were immediately absorbed by the Ranas of Khajurgaon. Thakur Maharaj Bakhsh obtained the *sanad* for Pilkha and three other villages in which, however, other members of the family held shares. He was succeeded by his widow, Thakurain Jagraj Kunwar, whose estate comprises four mahals in Dalmau and two mahals and two pattis in the Salon pargana. Pilkha.

Naihasta Bais.

The fourth genealogical table shows the families descended from Karan Rai, the younger brother of Khem Karan, who founded the Saibasi house. This younger stock goes by the name of Naihasta, which is said to represent the village in which Karan Rai settled. Several taluqdars trace their descent to this man, and five of them own property in this district. The Naihastas were never so powerful as their Saibasi kinsmen, but they managed to retain the territory they conquered.

Kurri Sudauli.

Karan Rai had two sons, Har Singh Rai and Bir Singh Rai. They established themselves in the Bihar pargana of Unao, where is the village of Naihasta. Here they came into conflict with the Raja of Murarmau, who considered them as interlopers, and in a fight that ensued Bir Singh Rai lost his life. The Naihastas then called in the Rao of Daundia Khera to their aid, and with his help slew Raja Bhupat Singh of Murarmau and retained Patan Bihar, which has since remained in the hands of the descendants of Bhairon Das, the son of Bir Singh Rai. Ram Singh, the son of Har Singh Rai, however, moved into the Bachhrawan pargana and there founded the estate of Kurri Sudauli. His son, Sangram Sah, had two sons, Abhai Raj, who retained his father's property, and Bal Singh, from whom come the taluqdars of Simri. Sukh Sah, the son of Abhai Raj, also had two sons, Ban Singh of Kurri Sudauli, and Ajab Singh, whose descendants are the taluqdars of Udrehra and Hasnapur. Ban Singh was succeeded by Sadak Singh, whose bastard brother, Chet Rai, was a famous warrior and successfully resisted the encroachments of the Rao of Daundia Khera and of the Kanhpurias of Tiloi. Sadak Singh was a great man and married the daughter of Bhagwant Rai Khichar. His two sons, Sikandar and Bikramajit, died without issue, and a successor was adopted in the shape of Drigpal Singh. This man was the grandson of Ajab Singh, whose three sons had embraced Islam. Drigpal Singh, though apparently a Musalman from birth, found no difficulty in returning to the religion of his ancestors, but the family still fasten their clothes in the Muhammadan fashion. It is said that Sadak Singh received the title of Raja from the Dehli sovereign, and at all events all his successors have been known as Raja, the distinction being confirmed as

hereditary in December 1864. Drigpal's son, Raja Dalthaman Singh, was an idiot, and his wife adopted Hindpal Singh of the Rewah family. His son, Balgobind Singh, was the father of the present owner, Raja Rampal Singh, C.I.E., who succeeded his grandfather. He was educated at the Aligarh College, and is a man of great public spirit. In the days of Sadak Singh and Drigpal Singh the taluqa was far greater than at present, and is said to have extended over nine and a half parganas; but the Saibasis were too strong for their kinsmen, while much passed into the hands of the Brahman, Kashi Parshad of Sissaindi. During the mutiny Raja Hindpal Singh assisted the British on several occasions, but half his estate was confiscated on account of the discovery of concealed cannon and warlike stores. The property lost lay in the Unao and Lucknow districts for the most part, and was given to the taluqdars of Purseni, Mauranwan and others. Some 22 villages were thus lost, but the rest were settled with Hindpal Singh. The latter died in 1875, and the property was for thirteen years managed by the Court of Wards. The estate consists of 17 mahals in pargana Bachhrawan and seven mahals in pargana Rai Bareli, as well as three pattis in the Lucknow district.

Ajab Singh, the brother of Ban Singh of Kurri Sudauli, was childless and sought the aid of a faqir, by whose prayers he obtained three sons, on condition that he brought them up as Musalmans. The conversion was merely nominal, for his grandsons were all Hindus. His eldest son, Inayat Ali, was the father of Drigpal Singh, adopted into the Kurri Sudauli house. The second was Rahmat Ali, who founded the Udrehra taluqa; and the third, Rustam Ali, the ancestor of the Hasnapur taluqdar. Rahmat Ali was succeeded by Raghunath Singh, whose son, Jawahir Singh, was childless. His widow, Thakurain Gulab Kunwar, obtained the *sanad*, and adopted her distant cousin, Bhagwan Bakhsh, the father of Thakur Sheo Narain Singh, the present taluqdar of Udrehra and Kasmaura, who resides at Rajaman. The estate consists of eleven mahals in pargana Bachhrawan and two villages in Khiron, as well as the Kasmaura estate of five villages in the Nigohan pargana of Lucknow. Udrehra.

Hasnapur. Rustam Ali of Hasnapur was succeeded by his son, Fateh Singh. There is nothing to record as to the history of this branch of the Naihastas. The *sanad* was conferred on Bishnath Bakhsh, fifth in descent from Fateh Singh and grandfather of the present taluqdar, Thakur Jagannath Bakhsh Singh. The property consists of 25 mahals in pargana Rai Bareli and four mahals and one patti in Bachhrawan. Three villages are in the possession of *guzaradars.*

Simri. Bal Singh, the younger brother of Sangram Singh of Kurri Sudauli, founded the Simri estate, which has descended through nine generations to the present owner. The *sanad* was obtained by Thakur Jagannath Bakhsh, who died leaving a widow, Thakurain Sheopal Kunwar. She left no issue, and consequently the estate passed to Thakurain Parshan Kunwar, mother of Jagannath Bakhsh, who adopted Lal Raghuraj Singh, the present taluqdar. His estate consists of 21 villages and one patti in the Khiron pargana, and five mahals and one patti in Rai Bareli, as well as the Patnadasi and Akampur estates of sixteen villages in the Bihar and Mauranwan parganas of Unao.

Gaura. From Bir Singh Rai, the younger son of Karan Rai, come the taluqdars of Patan-Bihar in Unao. They kept to their ancestral estates throughout, but suffered from the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours. In the sixth generation from Bir Singh Rai a cadet, named Mihrban Singh, founded a separate estate, called Gaura, which descended to Thakur Sitla Bakhsh, who obtained the *sanad* at annexation. He was succeeded by his sons, Balbhaddar Singh and Darshan Singh; the former died in 1893 and his property passed to his son, Thakur Raghuraj Singh, a minor under the guardianship of his relative, Kailas Bakhsh. His property consists of six villages in Bihar, of Unao, and four villages known as the Husainabad estate of pargana Khiron in this district.

Panhauna. There are two other Bais taluqdars who hold land in this district, but who do not belong to the family of Tilok Chand. One of these is Rawat Sheoratan Singh of Panhauna, who belongs to the great tribe of Kath Bais, and is described as a Gaumaha, a subdivision which apparently is the same as that of the Gandeo Bais, who by tradition have long been established

in the Inhauna pargana. They are said to have come some six centuries ago from Gahu Munj near Dehli and to have turned out the Bhars and Dhobis. Their leader was Banar Sah, whose six sons divided the inheritance. From Raja Rawat,t he eldest, came Panwar Sah after many generations. He had four sons, the eldest of whom died without issue, while the other three divided the estate between them. Rawat Sheo Singh, the second son, was succeeded by Rawat Debi Bakhsh, the father of Rawat Raghuraj Singh, who obtained the *sanad.* His property descended to the present owner, and comprises 13 mahals and three pattis in pargana Inhauna, and the Sarai Gopi estate of three villages in pargana Subeha of Bara Banki. The latter are subsettled with relatives on a nominal payment of five per cent. as *mâlikâna.*

Majhgawan.

The other is the single village of Majhgawan in pargana Rai Bareli, which formed part of the estate of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, and was given to Thakur Gajraj Singh, a Bais of Karchhana in Allahabad, for services rendered during the mutiny. His son, Beni Parshad, the present owner, resides at the family home in Karchhana.

Kanhpuria taluqas.

The second great Rajput clan of the Rai Bareli district is that of the Kanhpurias, who are the chief landowners in the Salon tahsîl and the western parganas of Maharajganj. Their origin and history form a large part of the history of the district, and consequently a brief account of their rise and fortunes will be given in Chapter V. In the appendix a genealogical table will be found, showing the main lines of descent of the family of Rahas, one of the two sons of Kanh, the reputed founder of the clan. Almost all the Kanhpuria taluqdars who hold land in Rai Bareli come of this stock, for the great Kaithaula branch, descended from Sahas, have their possessions mainly in the Partabgarh district. Reference to the pedigree is necessary in order to see clearly the divisions of the family and the various partitions which were made from time to time and have resulted in the formation of the different taluqas. These are now six in number, and altogether consist of 241 whole mahals and portions of 37 others.

Tiloi.

After the alleged defeat and extirpation of the Bhars by the two brothers, Sahas and Rahas, the descendants of the latter

maintained their estates undivided in the hands of a line of five chieftains, of whom nothing is known. Then came Parshad Singh, who had three sons, who divided the estate. The eldest, Janga Singh, took Tiloi; the second, Man Singh, settled in Ateha of Partabgarh; and the third, Madan Singh, received Simrauta. Janga Singh's estate seems to have comprised the whole of the old Kanhpuria pargana of Jais, which consisted of the modern Rokha-Jais, Simrauta, Mohanganj and the Sultanpur pargana of Gaura-Jamun. It remained intact till the death of his grandson, Jagdis Rai, whose two sons, Mitrajit and Indrajit, divided the property, the latter taking Gaura-Jamun, which is still for the most part held by his descendants. These are the Raja of Katari and the taluqdars of Jamun, Raisi, Baraulia and Bhawan-Shahpur. Their estates lie wholly in the district of Sultanpur, and therefore no further mention need be here made of this branch, as an account of the taluqas will be found in the Sultanpur volume.* Kandhe Rai of Tiloi, the son of Mitrajit Singh, attacked the Pathans of Pahremau, but failed to achieve any success. He had two sons, Udebhan and Gulal Sah, who again divided the property, the latter being the founder of the Shahmau and Tikari families, of whom more later. In the days of Udebhan the Kurmis, who occupied 42 villages in Jagdispur, rose in arms against the Kanhpurias and were only suppressed during the vigorous rule of Raja Surat Singh of Tiloi, who succeeded Udebhan between 1670 and 1680. This chieftain, though blind, was a man of great enterprise and ability and thoroughly established his position as the head of the entire clan, exercising an effective suzerainty over, it is said, fourteen parganas. So widely felt was his power that he came into contact with the Sombansis of Partabgarh, but was defeated by them at Hindaur near the headquarters of that district. His son, Gopal Singh, was a man of no mark, but he was followed by a most energetic Raja, Mohan Singh, who had but one eye. His father favoured the younger son, Niwal Singh, and this so incensed the elder brother that he procured the murder of Gopal Singh and forcibly established himself on the throne of Tiloi, satisfying his wavering followers by the plunder of the Saiyids

* Gazetteer of Sultanpur, p. 99.

of Mustafabad in Salon. He then turned against the Bais under Rana Amar Singh, but the two forces were so equally matched that a compromise was effected and a boundary fixed between the two clans. His next performance was to establish his authority in Jagdispur over the Bhale Sultans, and thence he marched through Inhauna and Subeha. He married, first, a daughter of the Bisen lord of Rampur, and secondly a Bahrelia of Surajpur in Bara Banki. A fresh expedition led him against the Naihasta Bais of Bachhrawan; but here he met his match in the person of Chet Rai, the famous bastard of Kurri Sudauli, and returning thence he made fresh conquests in the south-west of the Fyzabad district. Mohan Singh died an old man in the reign of Saadat Khan, the first of the Oudh dynasty. He was succeeded by Pem Singh, who is only famous for having married a Gaharwar princess of Bijaipur, which clearly illustrates the power to which the Kanhpurias had risen. Pem Singh ruled for five years and was succeeded in 1748 by his son, Balbhaddar Singh, another famous warrior of this race. His whole life was spent in arms, although chiefly beyond the borders of this district. When quite young he led his forces to the defence of his faith at Benares and is said to have chased back to Mirzapur the Mughals, who wished to profane a Hindu temple. His next exploit was the protection of the Raja of Bansi against the Surajbansis of Amorha and the Pathans of Sattasi. On two distinct occasions he served in the armies of Dehli against the Jats of Bhartpur and the Mahrattas; and the exaggeration of his chronicler relates that he captured unaided the Raja of Sattara and brought him in an iron cage to the presence of his Imperial master. For these services he was invested in succession with *mansabs* of four thousand and five thousand, and thus was one of the few Oudh chieftains who obtained a place among the higher grandees of the empire. It is traditionally asserted that the Raja's drummer beat a roll in the Emperor's darbár, and that this grave impertinence was only punished by a mild rebuke; the descendants of the forward musician still beat the drum for the Rajas of Tiloi.

As to the extent of the taluqa at this time we know but little. Balbhaddar Singh laid claim before Safdar Jang to

fourteen parganas, from Manikpur to Daryabad, and these he was apparently allowed to hold, as his application was crossed with the words "*ba-dastur-i-qadim.*" The rest of his life was spent in a fruitless rebellion against the Nawab Wazir, and he was eventually killed on the banks of the Kandu Nala near Jagdispur. He died childless, and one of his widows, while in the act of self-immolation on his pyre, invested Chhatardhari Singh of Shahmau with the Raja's cap; but the Kanhpurias as a whole did not acquiesce, and the younger Rani adopted Shankar Singh of Asni. For fifteen years a war of succession followed and ended in a compromise by which both received the title of Raja, and neither the seat of Tiloi, which was, however, recovered at a later date by the exertions of Shankar Singh, a prudent and peaceful chief. All this meant the general disruption of the great family estate, and Bunyad Singh, the next Raja of Tiloi, held but a fraction of the dominions of his adoptive grandfather. He was followed by Raja Jagpal Singh, his adopted nephew, who at first joined in the rebellion of 1857, but soon tendered his submission and actively sided with the British. He suffered in consequence at the hand of the Bais rebels, but was rewarded with a large grant of confiscated land. He died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son, Surpal Singh, a minor, who has been followed by Raja Bishnath Saran Singh, adopted by Rani Jagannath Kunwar, the widow of Surpal Singh.

The Tiloi estate is the largest in the district after Khajurgaon and consists of 37 mahals and five portions in Mohanganj, 34 mahals and parts of two others in Rokha, twelve mahals in Parshadepur, ten mahals and two pattis in Rai Bareli, four mahals and six pattis in Inhauna, one village in Dalmau, and one village and part of another in Salon. In addition to this the Raja owns the Mustafabad estate of 28 villages in Ateha, as well as a large portion of the Patti Saifabad taluqa recently purchased, and the single village of Suratgarh in Sultanpur. The property is now under the management of the Court of Wards, with the exception of fourteen villages and three pattis held by *guzaradars* in maintenance, and is in a most flourishing condition. The title of Raja is hereditary and was

confirmed in 1877. In 1882 a further distinction was added by the grant in perpetuity of the title of Raja Bahadur.*

Gulab Sah, the brother of Udebhan of Tiloi, was the founder of a separate branch of the Kanhpurias, whose headquarters were fixed at Shahmau, a village in the south-east of pargana Mohanganj on the road from the place of that name to Jais. For four generations the line remained in comparative obscurity, being practically in subjection to the lords of Tiloi, although the foundation of this branch owes its origin to the weak rule of Udebhan. Chhatardhari Singh of Shahmau, fifth in descent from Gulab Sah, made a bold bid, as has been already mentioned, for the headship of the clan after the death of Raja Balbhaddar Singh, and the result of his long war with Tiloi was the consolidation of the separate estate of Shahmau and the creation of a separate title of Raja. His grandson, Dirgaj Singh, died without issue, and was succeeded by an adopted relative, Sukhmangal Singh, the present owner, who in 1879 received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. His estate comprises 21 whole mahals and three shares in Rokha, 14 mahals and two pattis in Mohanganj, one village in Parshadepur, and two villages in the Sultanpur district. Shahmau.

Chhatardhari Singh of Shahmau had a second son, Jang Bahadur, who received as his share of the paternal estate the taluqa of Tikari. This descended to his son, Raghunath Singh, and then to his grandson, Sarabjit Singh. The latter made large additions to his property; towards the end of the mutiny he espoused the British cause, and was rewarded with the estate of Bhagupur, the property of Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, the rebel Kanhpuria of Nain, who till the end adhered to Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh. Sarabjit Singh was succeeded by Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh, the present taluqdar, under whose management the property is in a thriving condition. The estates comprise 33 whole mahals and three pattis in this district, as well as three villages in pargana Ateha of Partabgarh and one mahal of Pura Chitai in Sultanpur. Of the Rai Bareli property, seven villages lie in pargana Rokha, three in Parshadepur, five Tikari.

* Notification, F. D. No. 1645G, of 28th December 1882.

mahals in Rai Bareli, 14 mahals and three pattis in Salon, and four mahals in Mohanganj.

Atra-Chandapur.

From Madan Singh of Simrauta, the brother of Janga Singh of Tiloi, come the taluqdars of Atra-Chandapur and Siwan. Madan Singh's descendants held the pargana of Simrauta; but nothing is heard of the family till the days of Jagat Singh, sixth in descent from Madan Singh. This man is said to have rendered good service against the Bhars and to have received a *khilat*, a drum and a spear from the Dehli sovereign. His son, Jograj Singh, had two sons, of whom the elder, Mandhata Singh, obtained Simrauta. He held the estate when Saadat Khan took possession of Oudh, and was conciliated by the distinction of a drum and the high honour of a *mansab* of 7,000. His son, Zorawar Singh, had two sons, Aman Singh and Nar Bahadur Singh. The former's son, Drigbijai Singh of Simrauta, being without issue, adopted as his heir Raghunath Singh, the second son of Nar Bahadur of Chandapur. His son, Sheodarshan Singh, was a notable character, celebrated all over the district for his bodily and mental vigour; he had no son, but adopted Har Parshad, grandson of Sheoambar Singh, the youngest son of Nar Bahadur. Har Parshad died young, leaving a son, Jagmohan Singh, to whom the estate was made over by Sheodarshan Singh. Raja Jagmohan Singh was but a youth at the time of the mutiny, but lost half his estates on account of the concealment of cannon, although the justice of this measure was much doubted locally. He was allowed to choose the villages he would retain, and selected those which now form the taluqa. He was an excellent landlord and a man of much public spirit: an honorary magistrate, an honorary munsif, and a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in January, 1904, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Lal Chandra Chhur Singh, brother of the taluqdar of Siwan. The title of Raja was confirmed as hereditary in December 1864. The Raja resides at Chandapur and holds an estate of 33 mahals and portions of 13 others. Of these, 20 mahals and one patti lie in Simrauta, 10 mahals and four pattis in Hardoi, eight pattis in Rai Bareli, and one whole village in each of the parganas of Mohanganj, Inhauna and Dalmau.

The Siwan or Seoni taluqa was founded by Jaswant Singh, younger brother of Mandhata Singh of Simrauta. The owners of this estate were styled Raja till annexation, when Lal Rudra Partab Singh, seventh in descent from Jaswant Singh, obtained the *sanad.* He was succeeded by his son, Lal Jagat Bahadur Singh, who died in 1897, leaving a widow and three sons, Lal Chandra Mul Singh, the present taluqdar; Lal Chandra Chhur Singh, adopted by Raja Jagmohan Singh of Atra-Chandapur; and Lochan Singh. The property consists of 16 villages in pargana Simrauta. **Siwan.**

The only other Kanhpuria estate in this district is that of Nuruddinpur, the family being a branch of Kaithaula in Partábgarh, which represents the line of Sahas, the other son of Kanh. Kalyan Singh, Raja of Kaithaula and eleventh in descent from Sahas, had two sons, Raja Indrajit Singh and Jurawan Singh, who founded a separate property for himself in the Salon pargana. According to one account he was adopted by one Bahadur Singh of Kuturia, and thus obtained his estate; but I can discover nothing to show the origin of Bahadur Singh. Fourth in descent from Jurawan Singh came Jiwan Rai, who had two sons, Mihrban Singh and Ausan Singh. The former succeeded to the estate; but his son, Dunya Singh, having no issue adopted Jageshwar Bakhsh Singh, son of Ausan Singh. The taluqdars of Nuruddinpur had always kept on good terms with the revenue officials and were people of some influence; but Jageshwar Bakhsh Singh fell into the hands of Muazzam Khan, a Mewati Musalman, who shortly before annexation forced the taluqdar to sign a deed of conveyance, the production of which in 1859 nearly lost the estate to the Kanhpurias. Babu Jageshwar Bakhsh died in 1854, and the estate passed into the hands of his widow, Babuain Qadam Kunwar, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa. She died in 1873, and was followed by Babu Madho Singh, the younger brother of her deceased husband. At his death in 1893 his son, Babu Rampal Singh, was installed; but he, too, died in 1897, without any son to succeed him, and the estate has since been held by his widow, Babuain Jadunath Kunwar. The property consists of twenty villages in the Salon pargana. **Nuruddinpur**

Nain. The Kanhpurias of Nain are not taluqdars, though locally so styled. They spring from Arjun Singh, younger brother of Chait Singh of Kaithaula, who was fifth in descent from Sahas. This man obtained a grant of twelve villages from the Raja of Tiloi in reward for services rendered in the fights with the Sombansis of Sujakhar in Partabgarh. The Nain men were always warlike and aggressive, more given to plunder than agriculture, and constantly enlarged their possessions at the expense of their neighbours. They never paid their revenue, and were a thorn in the flesh of the Oudh officials. Several generations after Arjun Singh came Rai Tas, who divided his estates among his three sons, and the properties have since been held separately. After the mutiny one estate, that of Bhagwan Bakhsh, was confiscated and given to the Babu of Tikari. The rest consisted of the so-called taluqas of Baghaula, Umran, Pachmadh, Basahia and Itaura Buzurg, paying no less than Rs. 47,393 under the summary settlement. The estates are now held partly in zamindari, partly in pattidari, and partly in bhaiyachara tenures. Basant Singh of Bhagaula was succeeded by Harchand Singh, whose three sons, Bajrang Bahadur, Mahpal Singh and Chandrapal Singh, own eight villages and three mahals in Salon, one village in Parshadepur, and shares in 32 others. His brother, Chauharja Bakhsh of Basahia, was succeeded by his sons, Jagat Narain and Jagpal Singh, who own five villages. Sitla Bakhsh, representing the second branch, left three sons, who own Itaura Buzurg. The third branch was represented at annexation by Sheodat Singh of Umran and Jadunath Singh of Pachmadh. The latter is still alive and has shares in eleven villages. The former has been succeeded by Jit Narain Singh and Baijnath Kunwar, widow of Debi Mangal Singh, who own three villages and seven mahals in Salon, as well as shares in nine villages. Altogether the Nain Kanhpurias hold 75 villages and 27 mahals in Salon, and nine villages and four mahals in Parshadepur, paying a revenue of Rs. 80,526. Of these, however, 16 villages in Salon and seven villages and three mahals in Parshadepur are subsettled.

Birsinghpur. Next in importance come the Amethias, whose land is in the north of this district and the Haidargarh pargana of Bara

Banki. The clan is said to spring from Raipal Singh, son of Bal Singh, the younger brother of Raja Pahar Singh, the Chamar Gaur chieftain of Kalinjar. It is said that Raipal Singh left his home about the days of Timur's invasion and settled in Amethi of the Lucknow district, whence the new name was derived. It appears probable that he was also connected with the Chamar Gaurs who colonised part of Hardoi. His descendants were driven out of Amethi by the Sheikhs and moved eastwards. In the fourth generation came three brothers, Dingar Singh, from whom spring the Amethias of this district; Lohang Rai, the ancestor of the Akhiapur family in Bara Banki; and Ram Singh, the forefathers of the taluqdars of Pokhra Ansari and Ramnagar Parewan, also in Bara Banki. The history of the second and third branches is given in the account of that district.* Dingar Singh made his headquarters at Sheorajpur, and thence subdued the Bhars in the neighbourhood. His descendants appear to have held the title of Raja, and to have extended their possessions over Kumhrawan and part of the Inhauna pargana; but they were never so powerful as their kinsmen of Pokhra Ansari, possibly because the latter were not exposed to the might of Bais and Kanhpuria neighbours. Fifth in descent from Dingar Singh came Bir Singh, who founded Birsinghpur, a village which generally gives its name to the estate, although it is often called Kumhrawan or again Sheogarh, from the present residence of the Raja. Four generations later came Kharag Singh, who had two sons, Tribhuban Singh, who succeeded to the estate, and Indarjit Singh, who received Usah as his portion. The line of descent is shown in the pedigree given in the appendix. Fourth from Tribhuban Singh came Raja Sheo Singh, who had two sons, Raja Rajan Singh and Babu Bijai Singh, the latter of whom founded the Dehli estate. Rajan Singh had no son, and at his death violent quarrels ensued, which terminated in the adoption of Araru Singh. This man was fourth in descent from Chandra Singh, one of the two sons of Indrajit Singh of Usah. His grandson, Raja Jagmohan Singh, received the *sanad* for the estate, and was succeeded by Raja Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh,

* Gazetteer of Bara Banki, p. 92.

who died in 1887, leaving the estate to his son, Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, the present taluqdar. The Birsinghpur estate consists of 27 mahals and six pattis in Kumhrawan, nine villages in Rai Bareli, and four pattis in Inhauna, as well as three villages and eleven mahals in pargana Mohanlalganj of Lucknow and two mahals of Manjhupur in Bara Banki. In addition to these, the Raja at present holds the Bais taluqa of Simarpaha in this district, consisting of 43 villages, which, as has been already narrated, he inherited from Thakurain Dariao Kunwar.

Usah. The Usah estate passed to Man Singh, the son of Indrajit, and has been held by his descendants ever since. Babu Sheoambar Singh, eighth in descent from Man Singh, obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa, and died leaving a widow, Babuain Anand Kunwar, who adopted Babu Sheo Sahai Singh, the present owner. The estate consists of six villages, all in the Kumhrawan pargana.

Dehli. The history of Dehli is equally uneventful. Bijai Singh, after his unsuccessful fight for the headship of the house, had to remain content with his small portion which passed to his son, Bakhtawar Singh, who obtained the *sanad*. The present taluqdar, Babu Jagannath Singh, is the grandson of Bakhtawar Singh; his property consists of three villages, also in pargana Kumhrawan.

Purseni. There are two taluqdars belonging to the Janwar clan. One is Thakur Maheshwar Bakhsh of Purseni in Lucknow, who belongs to the family of Mau in Mohanlalganj. His grandfather, Sardar Jhabba Singh, obtained in reward for mutiny services the confiscated Akohri and Gopalkhera estates in Unao, which formerly belonged to Raja Hindpal Singh of Kurri Sudauli, and three villages in Khiron of this district, known as Chak Pir Shah, Gaunha and Ranipur. These are permanently settled, and with the rest of the estate are at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

Pahrauli. The other Janwar estate is that of the Chaudhris of Khiron, a considerable property consisting of 21 villages and eight pattis in pargana Khiron and one village in Sareni. It is at present held by Chaudhrain Mitthan Kunwar, the widow of Balbhaddar Singh, who died in 1877. He was the son of Raghunath Singh,

who had obtained the property under the Oudh government and in 1858 received the *sanad* for the taluqa. The family dates from the time of Aurangzeb when Narind Sah and Ugarsen, Janwars of the house of Ikauna in Bahraich, went to Dehli and there obtained the office of chaudhri and qanúngo in the pargana of Khiron, with the *zamindari* of Mirzapur and other villages. They were constantly oppressed by the Bais, but were rich enough to gain the favour of the revenue authorities, Raghunath Singh rising to the position of a taluqdar.

Barah. One taluqdari estate is held by a member of the Gautam clan, Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh of Barah, who owns ten mahals in the Parshadepur pargana. He claims descent from one Rai Sikandar, who settled in Sikandarpur fifteen generations ago. His grandson, Khayal Singh, rendered service to the Kanhpuria Raja, Kandhe Rai, in suppressing an insurrection of the Kurmis and was rewarded with a grant of land. This passed to his descendant, Mahpal Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa, and from him it came to the present owners.

Other Rajput taluqdars. The other Rajput taluqdars who hold land in Rai Bareli are non-resident, and the account of their family histories will be found in the volumes on their respective districts. Raja Rampal Singh, the Bisen chief of Rampur-Dharupur in Partabgarh, holds the two villages of Aima-Jahanian and Chak Bhira in the Salon pargana. The Rajkumar Raja of Dera in Sultanpur owns seven villages known as the Purasi estate in Simrauta and one, Kishanpur, in Rokha.* Another member of the same clan, Thakur Rudra Partab Singh of Rampur, owns a share in Sadipur Kotwa of Parshadepur, the rest being held by his kinsman of Partabpur.† The Durgbansi Rani of Parhat in Partabgarh owns the single village of Tonk in Simrauta, which was given to Raja Mahesh Narain Singh after the mutiny.

Sissaindi. The Brahman taluqdars of this district are generally unimportant. The Raja of Sissaindi in Lucknow has but one village, Chheolaha in pargana Sareni, which with the rest of the estate is at present under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja is a Tewari Brahman, the adopted son of Raja Kashi Parshad, who obtained this village when chakladar

* Gazetteer of Sultanpur, p. 84. | † *Ibid*, p. 80.

Atwat.

The youngest son was Beni Parshad, who obtained the Atwat estate in Unao. He had two sons, Chandika Parshad and Ambika Parshad, of whom the latter has been succeeded by his son, Lala Bhawani Din, who holds one patti of Bachhrawan *khás.*

Barwa Kalan.

The remaining estate belonging to this family is that of Barwa Kalan, held by Lala Girdhari Lal, the descendant of Ganga Parshad, brother of Chandan Lal. His property in this district consists of three villages in Bachhrawan and one, Hathrauna, in pargana Inhauna, permanently settled at Rs. 2,868.

Hardaspur.

There is but one Kayasth taluqa in the district, known as Hardaspur, and owned at present by Thakurain Jagraj Kunwar. The family is a very old one, and is said to have been founded by Ram Lal, who was Diwan to Abhai Chand, the first of the Bais chieftains. The connection with the Bais continued for many generations. Lachhmi Narain, seventh in descent from Ram Lal, was Diwan to Rai Tas of Daundia Khera, and his grandson, Nabh Rai, not only held the same office to Tilok Chand, but is said to have been actually adopted by him. Hence the family are styled Thakur. They were settled in Bareli by Tilok Chand, and hence, it is said, the place obtained its name of Rai Bareli. In the days of Akbar they were made chaudhris and qanúngos of the pargana. Bhagoti Das, fourth in descent from Nabh Rai, was killed by the Bhars, and his five sons fled to Allahabad; thence they returned with assistance and exterminated the Bhars, who here made their last appearance in the history of the district. The name of two of Bhagoti Das' sons are preserved. One was Narain Das, whose son, Har Das, founded Hardaspur; and the other Rath Rai, from whom came the qanúngos of Rai Bareli. Another descendant of Bhagoti Das was Khwaja Bijai Singh, who was Diwan to the Emperor Aurangzeb. The Kayasths never gained a large estate, being surrounded on all sides by Rajput taluqdars, while they were continually at war with their Musalman neighbours. Baij Nath, eleventh in descent from Narain Das, obtained the *sanad* for the Hardaspur estate, which then consisted of nine villages. He was succeeded by his son, Gauri Shankar, the widow of whose

son, Umed Rai, has for many years held the property. The taluqa has been greatly diminished, for it now consists of only two villages in the Rai Bareli pargana.

Sehgaon.

The only other Hindu taluqdar is a Kurmi, Chaudhri Gauri Shankar of Sehgaon Pachhimgaon, who holds three villages and one patti in pargana Kumhrawan. The property was founded by one Binaik Ram, a Kurmi, who had taken service under Akbar, and was sent to Oudh, and settled in Pachhimgaon. His son, Gajan Singh, built Binaikpur and Pallia, and his descendants added Khanpur and Purabgaon to the estate. After several generations the owners were dispossessed by their Kurmi tenants, but on applying to Dehli recovered their lands, but only for a short time. For their rebellion during the mutiny the villages were confiscated, and Sehgaon, or the three villages of Pachhimgaon, Pallia and Binaikpur, was bestowed on Thakur Singh, a descendant of Gajan Singh, who had served at Lucknow in the Residency during the siege. He was succeeded by his son, Sita Ram, and then by his grandson, the present taluqdar. There are other co-sharers, the tenure being in reality bhaiyachara.

The Sikh grantees.

There are four Sikh taluqdars in Rai Bareli, who hold portions of the estate of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur, which was confiscated in 1858. The chief is Shahzada Basdeo Singh, son of Shahzada Shahdeo Singh, whose father was Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore. A property of eight villages and two mahals in pargana Rai Bareli and three village and one mahal in Dalmau, on a revenue-free tenure, was given to Shahzada Shahdeo Singh, who also acquired three villages in Kumhrawan, and one village and two mahals in Rai Bareli. The property has since been increased by three mahals and four pattis in Rai Bareli and one mahal in Dalmau. The whole estate is known as Pandri Ganeshpur.

Bhira-Gobind-pur.

The other Sikh taluqdars all come of one family, being the descendants of Sardar Chhattar Singh Attariwala, who was one of the principal chieftains of the Punjab and a member of the Council of Regency of 1846. After the annexation of the Punjab the property of Sardar Chhattar Singh was confiscated, and he and his sons, Raja Sher Singh, Sardar Autar Singh and

Sardar Tej Singh were sent to Calcutta, while another son, Captain Gulab Singh, received a pension. Raja Sher Singh died in 1858, but Captain Gulab Singh in that year rendered conspicuous service against the rebels. The pensions of the three brothers were doubled and a large estate was granted in this district, which was divided in 1876. Captain Gulab Singh obtained Bhira-Gobindpur, which at his death in 1887 passed to his son, Sardar Nihal Singh, who holds five villages and one mahal in Rai Bareli and four villages in Dalmau.

Khurehti. Sardar Prem Singh, son of Sardar Autar Singh, is taluqdar of Khurehti, an estate of eleven villages and one mahal in Rai Bareli and a small patti in Khiron.

Bela Bhela. Sardar Tej Singh died in 1865, and left his property to his son, Sardar Narain Singh, taluqdar of Bela Bhela. This estate comprises nine whole villages and one mahal in the south of pargana Rai Bareli. The three cousins reside at the district headquarters.

Musalman taluqdars. The Musalman taluqdari estates are ten in number, but few of them are of any importance. Four of them are held by Sheikhs, three by Pathans, wo by Saiyids, and the last by a converted Rajput.

Bhilwal. The history of the Sheikhs of Bhilwal and Khanpur belongs to the account of the Bara Banki district.* The family is a very old one and has long been settled at Subeha in Bara Banki. Chaudhri Sarfaraz Ahmad obtained the Bhilwal estate for mutiny services, and this passed to his widow and then to his daughter, Chaudhrain Zainat-un-nisa, who holds the property on behalf of her infant son, Shafiq-uz-zaman. It is at present managed by the Court of Wards. The lands in this district comprise six mahals in the Simrauta pargana.

Khanpur. Chaudhri Murtaza Husain, younger brother of Sarfaraz Ahmad, also rendered loyal service in 1857 and in reward received the Sikandarpur estate in pargana Simrauta. His two sons, Chaudhri Fida Husain and Chaudhri Mustafa Husain, have partitioned their estates, both of which are heavily encumbered. The former holds three mahals and the latter four mahals in this district.

* Gazatteer of Bara Banki, p. 105.

The other Sheikh taluqa is that of Azizabad, a property of 18 mahals in pargana Salon, held by Sheikh Niaz Ahmad, the adopted son of Subhan Ahmad, who obtained the *sanad.* This family is of Hindu extraction, the founder being one Lakhan Das, a Kayasth, who had settled at Bhawanipur in Salon. He became a Musalman and by the use of influence with the revenue officials added to his estate. He purchased Kamalpur from the Saiyids in 1710 and Azizabad six years later. His descendant, Ata Bakhsh, left his property to his son, Ata Bakhsh, who was childless. After his death the taluqa passed into the hands of his widow, Rafat-un-nissa, who adopted Subhan Ahmad, the son of a distant relative. **Azizabad.**

The Pathan families of Amanwan and Pahremau have a common origin, and trace their descent from one of the earliest Musalman invaders. In the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghori, a general of the Ghazni army, named Bhikham Khan, a Niyazi Pathan, obtained a grant of the Salon pargana, then held by the Bhars, and the title of Diwan which has ever since been retained by his descendants. Many of these were men of mark and founded villages whose Muhammadan names bear testimony to their origin, although they have passed out of the possession of the Pathans. Diwan Bahadur Khan built Bahadurnagar, and after him came Diwan Kamal Khan, a great soldier, who obtained Atrehta and two other villages. His son was Diwan Mubarak Khan, whose two sons, Ashraf Khan and Daud Khan, served with distinction in the Dehli army and added to their jagirs several villages, such as Ashrafnagar and Daudnagar, now held by others, but containing mosques and other buildings erected by the Pathans. Their successor, Diwan Tara Khan, lost much of his inheritance owing to the encroachments of the Kanhpurias; but his son, Bahram Khan, added five villages to his estate. Then came Diwan Muhammad Khan, who served in the army of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur; then Ghulam Muhammad Makhdum, who built Makhdumpur; then Taj Khan; and after him Ibrahim Khan, who first gained possession of Amanwan in the east of pargana Rai Bareli. His son was Qutb Khan, who had three sons, Lal Khan, Jamal Khan and Jalal Khan. The two latter died without issue, but the brothers increased their **Amanwan.**

estates largely in the direction of Amanwan. Lal Khan's son was Ali Mardan Khan, who was followed by Mujib Khan and then by Muzaffar Khan, Basalat Khan, Shahab Khan, Chand Khan, Ashraf Khan, and Bhikham Khan. The last had two sons, Asaf Khan, who died childless, and Khudai Khan, who obtained the estate. He was succeeded by Fidai Khan, Isa Khan, and Qadirdad Khan, in whose days the property was taken for a time under direct management, then leased, and finally restored to the owner. He had four brothers, of whom the eldest was Sher Zaman Khan, who obtained a separate share now known as the Amanwan estate. His son was Allahdad Khan, whose property was seized by Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh: he recovered it with the aid of the chakladar; but the Kanhpurias then took possession of a large part, which was afterwards settled with Raja Jagpal Singh of Tiloi. Allahdad Khan had no sons, but two daughters, who were married to Abdul Hakim Khan and Saadat Khan, who obtained the *sanad* for the Amanwan taluqa. The former was succeeded by Muhammad Wahid Khan, who owns 17 mahals in the Rai Bareli pargana, but the property is very heavily indebted. No less than 15 mahals are in the possession of mortgagees and the other two are held by *guzáradárs.* Saadat Khan was succeeded by Muhammad Zaman Khan, who had to sell part of his estate to clear off the debts. It is now held by his widow, Mumtaz Bibi, the owner of seven mahals in pargana Rai Bareli. Four of these, however, are in the hands of a mortgagee, and the taluqa of Amanwan seems likely to disappear altogether.

Pahremau. Qadirdad Khan obtained as his share the adjoining estate of Pahremau. He was succeeded by his sole surviving son, Najib Khan, who died in 1855. With Allahdad Khan of Amanwan he made strenuous efforts to recover the family property from the grasp of the Kanhpurias, and took his case to Lucknow, where he eventually succeeded. Najib Khan had four sons, of whom Zulfiqar Khan at first obtained the *sanad:* this was afterwards revoked and a fresh *sanad* was given assigning the property to the four brothers in equal shares. The eldest was Fazl Imam Khan, who has been succeeded by his son, Karam Ali Khan. Zulfiqar Khan left his estate to his

son, Mumtaz Ali Khan, whose two brothers merely receive maintenance. The third was Asad Ali Khan, who died in 1894, leaving his share by will to his second son, Ramzan Ali Khan, whose elder brother, Muhammad Khudayar Khan, is a *guzáradár;* while the fourth was Mahabat Khan, who has been succeeded by his son, Muhammad Shahamat Khan. The estate of Pahremau consists of 17 villages in pargana Rai Bareli and one mahal in Bachhrawan. Mumtaz Ali Khan is a deputy collector in these provinces and was for long employed as deputy manager of the Balrampur estate, receiving for his services the title of Khan Bahadur in 1894. He is at present Diwan to the Bhopal state.

The third Pathan taluqa is that of Raghopur, and consists of a single village in the Hardoi pargana. This estate formerly belonged to the Atra-Chandapur taluqa, half of which was confiscated after the mutiny. It was given with two other villages to Mír Jafar Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, a distinguished officer who served in the Afghan war of 1842, the Sikh campaign, and the mutiny, rising to be commandant of the 2nd regiment of Oudh police. He was succeeded by his son, Mír Ahmad Jan, the present taluqdar, who has sold his estate with the exception of the village of Raghopur. **Raghopur.**

The Binohra taluqa represents the estates of the old Saiyid Qazis of Rai Bareli. This was founded in the days of the Jaunpur kingdom by Makhdum Shah Adil Malik, who was given a revenue-free grant of twelve villages near Rai Bareli. His son, Rukn-ud-din, was appointed Qazi, and the office and lands passed to his descendants. After several generations came Ata Husain, whose two sons were Mír Karamat Husain and Mír Haidar Husain. Their jagir had been resumed, but by entering Government service they regained their estates. The son of the elder brother was Mír Fakhr-ul-Husain, who obtained the *sanad* for a portion of the ancestral property. His cousin, Adil Husain, son of Haidar Husain, had lost his share, having mortgaged it to Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, and the lands were confiscated and given to others. The taluqa is known as Binohra, taking its name from that village, which was bought from the Chauhan zamindars in 1833. It is now in the **Binohra.**

hands of Musammat Fakhr-un-nissa. The property consists of thirteen mahals and two pattis in the Rai Bareli pargana.

Alipur Chakrai. The small estate of Alipur Chakrai, comprising three villages in Dalmau, formed part of the property of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, and after the mutiny was given to Saiyid Abdul Hakim, a deputy collector in Oudh. He was succeeded by his sons, Muhammad Mohsin and Muhammad Shafi. The latter's son, Saiyid Ahmad Shafi Khan, is the present taluqdar.

Bahua. There remains the single estate of Bahua, held by Mujib Haidar Khan, which consists of eleven villages and two pattis in pargana Inhauna. This originally formed part of the domains of the Gandeo Bais, now represented by the Rawats of Panhauna. One of the six sons of Banar Sah, the founder of the family, was Tipu Rawat, who had no male issue, but a daughter, who married a Chauhan of Besol in Mainpuri, named Raja Karn, said to be a descendant of Vikramaditya. After some generations came Taj Singh, who went to Dehli and turned Musalman. From his origin he was called Besolian, which has since been corrupted into Bharsaiyan. These people are the converted Chauhans, who are mentioned as occupying the Inhauna pargana in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The property descended to Sikhan Khan, who received the *sanad* in 1859. His son was Thakur Fateh Bahadur Khan, who had no male issue and left his estate to Saiyid Mujib Haidar Khan, who had married the daughter of Roshan Zaman Khan, brother of Fateh Bahadur Khan. Saiyid Mujib Haidar is a cousin of Mír Bunyad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Bhanmau in Bara Banki, and the family history will be found in the volume on that district.*

Salon endowment. One of the largest estates not held by taluqdars is the Salon *waqf* or endowment, representing an old religious grant made by Aurangzeb, and increased at various times by different sovereigns up to the days of Asaf-ud-daula. The Pirzada family claim to be Faruqi Sheikhs and to have come from Yaman in Arabia, whence their ancestors migrated to Jaunpur. There Shah Addhan became celebrated as a saint, and from him the

* Gazetteer of Bara Banki, p. 115.

Pirzadas acquired the name of Addhani. His descendant, Shah Abd-un-Nabi, came to Salon, and his son, Shah Pir Muhammad, obtained some celebrity. He went to Manikpur, where he became a disciple of Qazi Abdul Karim, the Sajjada-nashin; later he returned to Salon, taking up his abode at the tomb of Piran Parontha, a companion of Saiyid Salar. In 1086 Hijri he received from Aurangzeb the revenue-free grant of Mirzapur Bakhtiyar, and his son, Shah Pir Ashraf, obtained Ashrafnagar Singhol in 1090 H., Palipur in 1109 H., and Kishandaspur from Bahadur Shah in 1119 H. The remaining villages were given by Shah Alam in 1175 H. Shah Pir Ashraf died at the age of 90, and left two sons, Pir Ata, who died childless, and Pir Muhammad Panah. The latter was succeeded by his son, Shah Karim Ata, as Sajjada-nashin, during whose tenure certain additions were made to the grant by Shuja-ud-daula and Asaf-ud-daula, of whom the latter visited Salon on pilgrimage. In 1824 Shah Karim Ata divided his whole property equally between his three sons, Shah Ashraf Ata, Shah Panah Ata, and Shah Ghafur Ata, reserving one village, Muhammadabad, for the maintenance of his two daughters. The first son died during his father's lifetime, and then the partition was annulled, Panah Ata being declared Sajjada-nashin and the sole proprietor; but this was apparently never acted upon, and endless litigation ensued up to 1835, and again after annexation till 1886. At the death of Karim Ata in 1833, Ahsan Ata, son of Ashraf Ata, and Shah Ghafur Ata sued the Sajjada-nashín, Panah Ata, for their shares; and the Nazim, Khadim Husain Khan, being appointed to settle the dispute, drew up an agreement whereby Panah Ata was to retain his position with a half share of the property, the remainder being equally divided between the other claimants, while the former had to bear the expense of the charitable donations. In 1856 Major Barrow, Deputy Commissioner of Salon, enquired into the titles; all the old *sanads* and *farmáns* were filed in his office, and were destroyed in the mutiny. In 1860 a second inquiry, or rather series of inquiries, was instituted, and the result was that, firstly, twelve villages in the parganas of Bihar, Kunda and Dhingwas were given unconditionally in perpetuity to the Sajjada-nashin; secondly,

other villages, six in number, were granted to the Sajjada-nashin, Shah Husain Ata, son of Panah Ata, who had died in 1860, and other members of the family, either for life or conditionally; and thirdly, 14 villages and nine mahals, comprising Mirzapur Bakhtiyar and Dhankasra in Parshadepur, 12 villages and seven mahals in Salon, Ashrafnagar Singhol in Manikpur, and Afzalpur Sataon in Karra of Allahabad, were granted to the Sajjada-nashin conditionally for the upkeep of the school and certain religious buildings, including the Dargah, three mosques at Salon, and various mosques and other institutions elsewhere. The *sanad* is dated the 26th of August, 1862, and the main condition provides that "the said lands shall be continued to him so long as the income is devoted to the buildings and the school for which they were granted." Of the villages in the second category, Chak Bitta Bibi and Chak Sirsira in Salon are now settled and held by a *guzáradár* in maintenance; Salempur Kasaria in Mohanganj was settled with Ghani Ata, son of Ahsan Ata, and by him sold to the Raja of Tiloi; Barwahar in Salon was settled with Subhan Ata, a half brother of Husain Ata, and then transferred to the Azizabad taluqdar; Rajapur, also in Salon, was given to the Sajjada-nashin of Manikpur on a conditional *muafi*; and Chak Abdulla of Parshadepur was given for life to Bibi Subhan and is now settled with her descendants.

Since 1862 the history of the endowment has been a succession of lawsuits between the Sajjada-nashin and the *guzáradárs*; complaints by the former of the litigiousness and avarice of the latter, and by the latter of the mismanagement of the Sajjada-nashin, applications by both parties for various concessions and inquiries as the results of these complaints. Between 1876 and 1886 the question was brought six times before Government, and at last culminated in an order that matters should be left *in statu quo* till the next settlement. Shah Husain Ata meantime had died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Shah Mahdi Ata. In 1895 Mr. Fremantle reported favourably on the state of the endowment and was ordered to propose conditions on which the maintenance of the grant should depend. He suggested that exact accounts as to the income from the

villages should be kept; that the school should be inspected annually; that in the management of both the endowment and the school the Sajjada-nashin should carry out any orders he might receive from the Deputy Commissioner; and that with regard to the revenue two-fifths should be assigned to the school and religious purposes, and one-fifth in each case to the Sajjada-nashin, the expenses of management and the *guzáradárs*. These proposals were accepted in principle, but the only point insisted upon in the matter of the income was that regarding the school. Since 1896 the accounts have been submitted, but there were no checks to ensure accuracy till 1904, when an improved system was prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner.*

Subsettlements. A small proportion of the area in taluqdari and other estates is held in subsettlement. In many instances the taluqdars obtained engagements at the summary settlement of 1859 for villages in which their rights were very obscure, and at the following regular settlement many persons came forward with claims to subsettlement as representing the true owners of the village. The total area thus decreed amounted to 70,172 acres. At the last settlement there had been a considerable decrease, as the taluqdars had in many instances bought out the subsettlement holders. This was especially the case in the Kurri Sudauli estate, where hardly any persons of this description are left. Altogether 58,051 acres were held in subsettlement, comprising 136 villages or portions of villages. This total includes permanent leases, both those which were granted on consideration of former proprietary right, and also those which have sprung up by private arrangement between the proprietor and a lessee unconnected with the village, the latter being given a permanent lease in consideration of money paid for services rendered. In the subsettled villages the owners pay the revenue demand as well as a *málikána* to the superior proprietor, which varies from 5 per cent. of the revenue to 35 per cent. of the total assets.†

Under-proprietors. Minor under-proprietary rights covered at the last settlement 45,659 acres, of which about one-third was uncultivated

* For a fuller account see the "Memorandum on the Muhammadan Endowment at Salone," by Qazi Saiyid Mahmud, Allahabad, 1884.

† Second Settlement Report, Appendix XX.

and consisted of groves, grazing land and ponds. These plots were decreed either by the settlement courts at the first settlement or subsequently in the civil courts. Where such uncultivated plots had been brought under the plough they were assessed to rent, except in the case of fodder crops. Most of the claims urged to such rights referred to *sír* or land held in service tenure, while others came under the head of *shankalp*, being grants of land made by the owners to Brahmans. Other less important rights refer to groves, waste and grazing lands, village sites, ponds and wells.

Tenants. At the time of the last settlement 78·14 per cent. of the land was cultivated by ordinary tenants at cash rents, while 4·19 per cent. was held on grain rents. Of the rest, excluding rent-free tenures and those given at nominal rates, which together amounted to 3·67 per cent., 7·07 per cent. were cultivated by the proprietors themselves, either as *sír* (4·25 per cent.) or *khudkásht*; and 6·91 per cent. by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants. The *sír* area has decreased greatly since the first regular settlement—a result that is partly due to the disappearance of *sír* on some estates, such as Kurri Sudauli, Murarmau and Rajamau, where such land was let out to tenants, and partly to the decay of coparcenary communities whose land has passed into other hands.

Rents. Rents are paid in cash except in a few cases only. As usual, outlying land, which only grows a precarious crop of rice and depends for water on the rainfall, is very commonly held on grain rents. The rest consists for the most part of land in the Hasnapur estate, which lies in light and often sandy soil to the north of the Sai. Grain rents were here substituted for cash during the currency of the first settlement by Thakur Bishnath Bakhsh, who carried on the system with success. Lastly, there is a tract of very rich soil adjoining the Basantganj bazár in Salon, where the land is cultivated by market gardeners, the owners supplying the seed and disposing of the produce, the price being shared by the parties. The proportion of grain-rented land is highest in the Maharajganj tahsíl, followed by Rai Bareli, and lowest in Dalmau, where only 1·78 per cent. is thus held. Cash rents vary with the soil and the caste of the cultivator. At the first settlement the average rate for the whole district was Rs. 4-7-7

per acre, ranging from Rs. 5-6-6 in Hardoi and Rs. 5-0-5 for the whole Maharajganj tahsíl to Rs. 3-12-6 in Rai Bareli. At the new settlement the average was Rs. 6-0-6 for the whole district, giving an increase of 34·9 per cent. The highest rate was Rs. 7-6-1 per acre in pargana Kumhrawan, with an enhancement of 46·6 per cent., and the lowest Rs. 5-5-9 in Rai Bareli. The rate of rise varied greatly. It was least in pargana Rokha, where rents averaged Rs. 6-7-6, or 24·9 per cent. more than at the first settlement, the reason being the extensive conversion of grain-rents into cash; this was nearly all rice land paying low rents. In Salon the increase was 48·1 per cent., the highest of all, while for the Dalmau tahsíl as a whole it was only 23·3 per cent. The enhancement in the former was due to the increase in security, whereas the lords of the Baiswara had always kept the country in good order, and at all times the Ganges afforded an easy outlet for surplus produce. The rise chiefly occurred during the first half of the settlement, rents being levelled up at an early period, while the subsequent additions were mainly due to competition and casual circumstances. Since the last settlement rents have risen still higher, one of the most important factors being the greater pressure of the population; but at the same time the question is complicated by the cultivation of land, which was formerly not considered capable of profitable tillage. Between 1886 and 1903 rents rose by 1·55 per cent. throughout the district. The most noticeable increase was in the Bachhrawan and Inhauna parganas and in the Dalmau tahsíl. On the other hand, there has been a distinct fall in several parganas, especially Mohanganj, Kumhrawan and Simrauta. This is due to the inclusion of large tracts of waste in the tenants' holdings; and the low rents demanded for such land are a sign that the area of culturable waste is diminishing to the vanishing point.

High caste rents.

Almost everywhere preference is given to high caste tenants, Brahmans, Rajputs and Kayasths. As a rule they pay about one-fourth less than other castes, and their holdings were assessed accordingly. The Rajputs, who are commonly connected with the family of the proprietor, pay the lowest rent of all, while Brahmans are frequently driven by competition to take holdings

at higher rates. The same favour is usually accorded to the few Bania cultivators and to the higher classes of Musalmans.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people exhibits considerable variation. The taluqdars are for the most part in prosperous circumstances and have the reputation of being good and considerate landlords. The small zamíndárs owing to extravagance and similar causes are deeply sunk in debt and have great difficulty in retaining their position. On the other hand, there is a large body of substantial cultivators who have benefited by the rise in prices and are in comfortable circumstances. Behind them are the ordinary labourers who sometimes cultivate a few fields. They have gained by the rise in wages, but are always liable to suffer in times of scarcity. The lower castes are generally very improvident, and they have no idea of thrift; at the same time their standard of comfort is not high, as they live almost entirely on the inferior grains of the kharíf crop, the more valuable rabi going in ordinary seasons to pay the mahájans. It is probable that on the whole their prosperity has increased and this contention may be illustrated by their greater expenditure on marriages and the enhanced consumption of liquor.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

THE district is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, under the Commissioner of the Lucknow division. The sanctioned staff consists of three magistrates of the first class and one of the second class, in addition to the Deputy Commissioner. Besides these, for the purpose of criminal jurisdiction, there are four tahsildars and several honorary magistrates. Within the municipal limits of Rai Bareli there is a bench of three such honorary magistrates, individually possessing third class and collectively second class powers. Outside the municipality there were in 1904 five honorary magistrates, including Raja Sheopal Singh of Murarmau, who retains his honorary rank as a magistrate of the second class, but no longer exercises his powers, Rana Sheoraj Singh of Khajurgaon has second class powers within the limits of his estates, as also has Raja Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudauli. Sardar Narain Singh of Bela Bhela has similar powers of the third class, and so has the Raja of Chandapur. The chief criminal court of the district is that of the Judge of Rai Bareli. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the district is in the charge of the District Judge, who is assisted by the Subordinate Judge of Rai Bareli. There are two regular munsifs, with headquarters at Rai Bareli and Dalmau, between whom the district is divided. Besides these, there are four honorary munsifs from whom appeals lie to the Subordinate Judge. These comprise the Rana of Khajurgaon, who has civil jurisdiction over pargana Khiron, the Raja of Kurri Sudauli in pargana Bachhrawan, Sardar Narain Singh in pargana Rai Bareli, and the Raja of Chandapur in pargana Simrauta. The remaining staff of the district includes the Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Deputy

District staff.

Opium Agent and two assistant agents, stationed at Salon and Maharajganj, the Civil Surgeon and an assistant surgeon, the Manager for the Court of Wards, the District Surveyor, the Postmaster, and the Head Master of the high school.

Formation of the district.

The distribution of the area now comprising the Rai Bareli district prior to the advent of British rule will be dealt with in the following chapter. At annexation there was no district of this name, but the greater portion of the tract was included in Salon, which extended from Purwa on the west to Allahabad on the east, and formed part of the old Fyzabad division. This arrangement only lasted for a short time, and in 1858, after the mutiny, it was proposed to make a new district with headquarters at Rai Bareli to form part of the Lucknow division, the others being Lucknow and Unao. This proposal was carried into effect, with the difference, however, that Rai Bareli became itself the headquarters of a division, the other component districts being Sultanpur and Partabgarh. But at that time the district was very different in shape from its present form, and the changes that it subsequently underwent were greater than in any other district in Oudh. As thus originally constituted it comprised the four tahsils of Rai Bareli, Haidargarh, Bihar and Dalmau, and these were shortly afterwards reduced to three, Dalmau being united with Rai Bareli. These two tahsils comprised each the single pargana of the same name, while the Haidargarh tahsil contained the parganas of Haidargarh, Kumhrawan, Bachhrawan and Hardoi, and tahsíl Bihar was made up of no less than nine parganas known as the Baiswara—Bihar, Khiron, Sareni, Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khera, Patan, Panhan, Magrayar, and Ghatampur. This arrangement involved a district of very irregular shape, 58 miles long and 50 miles broad. A very necessary redistribution of areas was made in 1869, with the result that all the parganas of tahsíl Bihar, with the exception of Khiron and Sareni, were transferred to Unao; pargana Haidargarh was assigned to Bara Banki; while on the east compensation was made for these losses by the addition of Inhauna, Mohanganj, Rokha Jais and Simrauta taken from Sultanpur, and Salon and Parshadepur from Partabgarh. The loss was some 330 square

miles on the west and north, and the gain about 710 square miles.

These changes involved a remodelling of the tahsíls, and the arrangements then made have undergone no subsequent alteration. The pargana of Rai Bareli was formed into a single tahsíl; Dalmau, Khiron and Sareni were united to make the new tahsíl of Dalmau; the old Salon tahsíl remained, retaining the Salon and Parshadepur parganas, but substituting Rokha Jais for Ateha which had been left in Partabgarh; while the north of the district, the relics of the Haidargarh and Mohanganj tahsíls, was made into a new sub-division with headquarters at Maharajganj, comprising the parganas of Mohanganj, Simrauta, Inhauna, Kumhrawan, Bachhrawan and Hardoi. The only change that has since occurred was in 1891, when the province of Oudh was made into two, instead of four, divisions, and Rai Bareli was united to Lucknow; but the internal arrangements of course continued unaltered. **Subdivisions.**

A natural result of these transfers and retransfers is that the fiscal history of the district is not easy to follow. By fiscal history is meant the history of economic progress, as illustrated by the settlements of the land revenue since the British annexation. The records of earlier periods are too brief and meagre to furnish any scientific comparison, and such information as is available will find a more fitting place in the following chapter which deals with the general history of the district. **Fiscal history.**

The first settlement was that of 1856 for the old district of Salon. It was effected by Captain Barrow, the first Deputy Commissioner, but the records were destroyed in the mutiny and the details of the revenue demand, which was based on that of the years preceding annexation, are unknown. At this settlement engagements were made chiefly with the village communities, and the taluqdars lost heavily. Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur was despoiled of more than half his estate; the whole of Gaura Kasehti disappeared, while altogether 476 villages were taken away from the taluqdars of nineteen estates, the Bais being the greatest sufferers. During the mutiny the taluqdars resumed their possessions without resistance on the part of the people, and at the second summary settlement of 1859 **Summary settlement.**

their position was recognised and almost all the villages were restored. This second settlement was carried out by Major A. P. Orr, the total revenue being, as in 1856, that represented in the qanungos' records and in the *qabuliats* held by the proprietors. The Salon and Parshadepur parganas then belonged to Partabgarh; Rokha, Mohanganj, Simrauta and Inhauna to Sultanpur, while the Baiswara parganas of Unao were still included in this district. The total revenue demand of the area now comprising the district of Rai Bareli was Rs. 9,47,917. The figures for each pargana will be found in the appendix.*

First regular settlement.

This settlement only lasted for a very short time, as at the close of 1860 the work of the regular settlement was begun in Partabgarh, and one year later in Rai Bareli and Sultanpur. The old district arrangement was still in force, and consequently various parts of the present area were assessed by different officers and on different systems. The history of the settlement in Partabgarh and Sultanpur will be found in the volumes on those districts. In Rai Bareli operations commenced with the demarcation of village boundaries, followed by the revenue survey. The actual settlement work began with the compilation of records by Mr. Glynn in 1862, at the end of which year he was succeeded by Major MacAndrew with Mr. G. Lang as his assistant. They began by assessing the Bihar tahsíl and then a portion of Rai Bareli. In 1865 Mr. Lang was succeeded by Captain R. Ouseley, and in the following cold weather the remainder of the Rai Bareli tahsíl was assessed. Major MacAndrew left the district in March 1866, and Captain Ouseley completed the work in the following cold weather. Captain Ouseley's report was submitted in January, 1872, together with that of Major MacAndrew on the portion first assessed.

Assessment.

The settlement was based entirely on the corrected rent-roll, varied merely by an adjustment at the village inspection of the rents paid on the privileged holdings of the proprietor and high caste tenants, and an assessment of the rental due on the lands held rent-free and on the culturable waste of the village. These rent assessments were made on the basis of a most laborious analysis of the actual rent-rates of the several

* Appendix, Table IX.

classes of cultivators in the village in the several classes of soil. The result was so purely a village assessment that pargana rent-rates, although compiled, were almost entirely discarded. The rent paid for *sir* by Brahman and Rajput tenants was compared with that paid by the lower castes, and if the difference was considerable the rents were usually slightly raised. Correction was made by an application of rates paid by ordinary tenants in the same village, though if the area was small no alteration took place. Additions of four to eight annas per *bigha* according to its quality were made for *banjar* where the area was considerable; and grove land, when in excess of ten per cent. of the total area, was assessed at four annas per acre, the *sayar* income being left out of calculation. The full half of the assets so calculated in each case was taken, and resulted in an increase of 24 per cent. on the summary settlement and the heaviest assessment in Oudh. The total revenue imposed on the area comprising the present district was Rs. 12,39,189, giving a general increase of Rs. 2-6-4 per acre.

Settlement Courts.

During the course of the operations, the Settlement Officers were given the powers of civil courts to decide proprietary and under-proprietary rights. The number of claims preferred in the old district of Rai Bareli amounted to 22,693, of which 9,967 were successful. Of these, 4,464 claims referred to proprietary title and were decreed in 1,548 instances, everyone in possession of land having to prove his right in the settlement court. There were 754 claims to sub-settlement, of which 89 were decreed. Other claims, amounting to 3,301, referred to shares in villages, and of these 1,512 were successful. The remaining suits concerned subordinate rights, such as *sir*, *nankar*, *shankalp* and minor privileges.

Working of the settlement.

The settlement worked well, as was indeed to be expected from the careful system on which the Rai Bareli district was assessed and from the lightness of the demand in the parganas received from Sultanpur and Partabgarh. The district has always had a good reputation for punctuality in payment of the revenue, and for no less than eleven years in succession showed an absolutely clear balance-sheet. The only important arrears occurred in the years 1870, 1877 and 1880.

In the first of these, the Oudh Taluqdars Relief Act came into force, and the owners of the affected estates which were taken over generally forestalled the collection. In 1877 and 1880 the balance was due to famine and scarcity, while from 1883 to 1895 there was no balance at all.

The second settlement.

Inquiries as to the necessity for revision of settlement were first set on foot in 1890. There were some suggestions of a uniform rate of enhancement being fixed for each pargana and applied to each mahal therein; but an examination of the statistics for various villages showed that no such rate could be fixed which would secure a fair share of revenue in the best and at the same time suit the circumstances of others. Accordingly it was decided that a regular revision was necessary, and the district was brought under settlement on the 14th of October, 1891.

It was found that the existing maps were sufficiently correct to form the basis of the new settlement and that they could be brought up to date with little difficulty, and also that village papers had been for the most part well maintained. It was accordingly determined to follow the system of settlement already sanctioned for Unao, and the rules of the latter district were made applicable to Rai Bareli. The work commenced with the revision of survey of the Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni and Khiron parganas in October 1891. A year later, Mr. D. C. Baillie was posted to the district as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, and in the following cold weather the parganas of Rai Bareli were surveyed and attested. The survey of the rest of the district was completed in 1893-94. Mr. Baillie inspected Inhauna, Mohanganj and part of Sareni in 1892-93, and the remainder of Sareni, Khiron and Rai Bareli in the following year. In May, 1894, Mr. S. H. Fremantle officiated as Settlement Officer till Mr. Baillie's return in November, when the latter inspected Dalmau and Simrauta, while Mr. Fremantle took the Salon tahsíl and the rest of Maharajganj. The actual assessment did not start till the beginning of 1895, but the whole of the parganas inspected by Mr. Baillie were assessed by July, when he left the district in charge of Mr. Fremantle, who completed the assessment during the same year. The report was submitted in January 1898. Operations thus

extended over six years and would probably have been completed in a shorter period if a separate Settlement Officer had been appointed. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 2,40,407, falling at the rate of Rs. 137 per square mile—a figure which was considerably lower than in the other Oudh districts assessed on the same system. The settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years: that of the Dalmau tahsíl will fall in on the 30th of June 1925; of Rai Bareli and Salon a year later; and of the Maharajganj tahsíl in 1927.

Assessment.

The area assessed was 591,259 acres, the increase being only two per cent. on that of the first settlement. Of the assessed area some 15,000 acres were uncultivated, consisting for the most part of fallow in cash-rented holdings, while the uncultivated land recorded in the different classes of assumption areas was struck out. The enhancement of revenue was chiefly derived from the rise in rents which had taken place, amounting to nearly 35 per cent. The rents were found to be recorded with great accuracy in the settlement papers; in only three mahâls was there any attempt at concealment, and in only seven was it found necessary to treat the recorded rents as inadequate. The rent-rolls of 56 mahals were rejected as excessive and unsafe, causing a reduction of Rs. 14,580 in the recorded rents for the purpose of assessment. For the assumption area a general reduction of 25 per cent. was made in the rates. The total assets amounted to Rs. 34,09,102, and the gross revenue assessed to Rs. 16,07,628. The latter included the nominal demand on revenue-free land and permanently-settled estates, the actual revenue for realization being Rs. 15,41,217.* As the result of appeals some small reductions were made, the final demand being ultimately settled at Rs. 15,40,537. The gross revenue was equivalent to 47·13 per cent. of the assets, giving an enhancement of 24·81 per cent. on the expiring demand, and falling with an incidence of Rs. 2-12-5 per acre. The actual enhancement in the realizable demand was 23·6 per cent. In order to lighten the burden of the new assessment the demand was made progressive, the full figure being reached in the eleventh year.

The assessment was a full one, but allowance was made for cultivating communities and for unrealizable rents, by taking a

*Appendix, Table IX.

somewhat low percentage of the assets. Since the settlement the revenue has been paid without any difficulty, coming in almost automatically. The new demand should have come into force in the famine year and consequently the enhancement was postponed till 1898, causing a net loss of about Rs. 1,75,000. At the beginning it was found necessary to issue a large number of writs owing to the demoralization caused by the revision of settlement and the famine, but since that date there has been no trouble in the matter of collecting the revenue, with the possible exception of some of the pattidars in the Salon tahsíl. The employment of the severer processes has been almost unknown.

Alluvial mahals. The alluvial lands along the Ganges were not included in the general settlement of the district, but were treated under the ordinary rules. The alluvial register was revised at the time of the settlement and the villages were assessed for varying periods in 1896 and 1897. In the former year those in Sareni, 13 in number, of which two, Bhopatpur and Nisgar, are portions of permanently-settled villages, were assessed for five years, but only two villages—Mathurpur and Sarai Khandei—had any extensive cultivation. Those in Dalmau were divided into three portions, all being assessed in 1897. The western mahals, seven in number, were settled for five years; the ten central mahals for seven years, and the nine eastern mahals for eight years. In pargana Salon there are eight alluvial villages forming twelve mahals, which were settled in 1897 for six years. The revenue in most cases was merely nominal, the total for all parganas being Rs. 6,345 in 1902.

Government property. The land held directly by Government amounts to 2,237 acres, of which almost all is in the Rai Bareli pargana. It includes one considerable village, Ahmadpur, situated within municipal limits, covering 1,784 acres, 180 acres in Rai Bareli itself, 159 acres of Garwa Gadiana, and 83 acres known as *mahal* Chhaoni Police. The rest comprises 18 acres of *nazúl* land at Jais, and 13 acres in Ahora Rampur, one of the component villages of Parshadepur, representing the sites of Government buildings and the like. The property at Rai Bareli itself is of a similar nature, while the villages of Ahmadpur and Garwa Gadiana were acquired for the cantonments in exchange for

Kilauli, a confiscated village formerly belonging to Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur. When the cantonments were finally abandoned in 1870, the land became *nazúl*. Part of it has been handed over to the Board of Revenue and part to the municipality; the rest, which was occupied by bungalows, is termed civil lines, and is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The average yearly income is Rs. 1,283 and this is devoted to various objects, including Rs. 255 as land revenue and a grant of Rs. 400 for the expenses of the great fair at Dalmau. The rest of the *nazúl* land is assessed at Rs. 3,330, which is paid for Ahmadpur alone.

Permanent settlements. The non-realizable portion of the revenue demand consists of the increase on the original assessment of permanently-settled estates, and the nominal demand for revenue-free lands and property held in fee-simple, assessed for the purpose of calculating cesses. The permanently-settled villages are fairly numerous in this district. The bulk of them form portion of the estates of the Mauranwan Khattris and consist of thirteen villages and part of Thulendi in pargana Bachhrawan, as well as three villages in the same pargana held in subsettlement, four villages in Hardoi, and one village, Hathrauna, in Inhauna. The actual revenue paid is Rs. 23,285, while the nominal demand is Rs. 34,720. The others comprise the three villages in Khiron held by the taluqdar of Purseni or Gopalkhera, nominally assessed at Rs. 2,070, but paying Rs. 1,531; and the single village of Chheolaha in Sareni held by the Raja of Sissaindi at an actual revenue of Rs. 1,420 as against a nominal demand of Rs. 1,650.

Fee simple estates. There is only one property held on fee simple, known as the Palmerland estate. It consists of 21 villages in Salon and two in Parshadepur, nominally assessed at Rs. 4,026. The land was originally jungle and had formed the refuge of the Nain Kanhpurias before and during the mutiny. The old zamindars refused to cut down the jungles and the land was consequently offered to the public under the waste land rules. Some considerable allowances were deducted for neighbouring villages, and the rest was granted to Mr. Palmer, who subsequently acquired the fee simple under Lord Canning's rule.*

* Notification No. 3264 of 17th October 1861.

The property has been for many years managed by Mr. P. G. Gartlan and is in a very flourishing condition, having been securely provided with means of irrigation. One mahal of this estate, Pura Khub Chand, is alluvial and has been assessed in the ordinary manner; the remainder pays cesses only.

Revenue-free lands. The revenue-free lands comprise several villages and mahals in different parts of the district. The largest grant is that of the Pirzadas of Salon, who hold in this district twelve villages and seven mahals in Salon, and two mahals in Parshadepur, as well as other property in Partabgarh. Their history has been already given in the preceding chapter. Shahzada Basdeo Singh of Pandri Ganeshpur has eight villages and two mahals in Rai Bareli, and three villages and one mahal in Dalmau, half revenue-free, the nominal assessment being Rs. 10,040. Of the Murarmau estate, seven villages and one mahal with a nominal revenue of Rs. 8,836 are revenue-free. The other *muafis* are very small, and most of them are for life only. Those granted in perpetuity comprise the village of Bhopatpur in Sareni, held by Bais zamindars; the small mahal of 17 acres, known as Chak Malehra in Rokha, held by a Faqir; in pargana Parshadepur 13 acres of Jagatpur, Chak Hisam in Sunga, of 33 acres, also held by Faqirs; and Bairagipur, a property of 52 acres in the village of Dih, held by a Bairagi; while in Salon there are several small plots granted for religious purposes. The conditional *muafis* are upheld so long as the purposes for which they were granted are fulfilled. Such are the Salon endowments already referred to; Rajapur in Salon held by the Sajjada-nashín of Manikpur; and the village of Math Goshain and a small mahal of Kumbhi in Kumhrawan, held by Goshains on condition of maintaining the temple of which they are in charge.

Cesses. The cesses originally charged on the revenue amounted to 2½ per cent., and consisted of the road and school cesses, each of one per cent., and the district dák and marginal cesses of one-quarter per cent. apiece. To these were added in 1871 the local rate of 2½ per cent., the famine rate of 2 per cent. in 1878, making in all 7 per cent. of the revenue, at which figure it was consolidated by Act V of 1894. In 1889 the three per cent. patwari rate came into force, although the patwaris had for some

years ceased to be the servants of the landowners. At the last settlement the chaukidari rate of six per cent., which had been in force in the first year after annexation and had been abandoned after the mutiny in favour of the old system of jagirs or rent-free grants, was reintroduced, bringing up the total amount of cesses to 16 per cent. of the nominal revenue demand. The total sum thus realized in 1903 is shown in the appendix.*

The separation of the civil and armed police did not take place till 1866, when the military character of the force dropped out of existence and the present system was inaugurated. There were then police-stations at the most important places in the district, but many changes were effected in the circles from time to time. In 1870, after the final reconstitution of the district into its existing form, there were nine police-stations located at Rai Bareli, Bachhrawan, Mohanganj, Maharajganj, Gurbakhshganj, Lalganj, Mau, Jagatpur and Salon. These were all mud-built, with the exception of the Bachhrawan thana, which dates from 1862. The present Rai Bareli station was built in 1874. The old circles proved too large for efficient control, and the subsequent additions were Dalmau in 1879, Sareni in 1891, Mustafabad and Sheoratanganj in 1893. In 1900 the thana was moved from Mau to Nasirabad, and it is now proposed to move that at Sheoratanganj to Simrauta. All the buildings are now of brick, save that at Lalganj. The others were reconstructed between 1880 and 1883 and all the new stations were brick-built from the first. The circles are in no case conterminous with the revenue subdivisions, and generally extend over two or more parganas, frequently of different tahsíls. In the Rai Bareli tahsíl the area is mainly divided between the Rai Bareli and Gurbakhshganj thanas, but 15 villages belong to the Bachhrawan circle, 29 to Jagatpur, 59 to Maharajganj, and seven to Nasirabad; while seven villages of the Rai Bareli circle lie in pargana Dalmau, 73 of Gurbakhshganj are in Khiron, and three in Dalmau. In the Maharajganj tahsíl the Bachhrawan circle includes all the parganas of that name, 27 villages of Kumhrawan, and four of Hardoi, as well as a portion of Rai Bareli. The jurisdiction of Maharajganj extends over 50

Police-stations.

* Appendix, Table X.

villages of Simrauta, the remaining 31 of Kumhrawan, the 19 other villages of Hardoi, and one, Sajni, of Mohanganj, in addition to the considerable tract of Rai Bareli already mentioned. The Mohanganj circle comprises the other 74 villages of the Mohanganj pargana, 35 of Inhauna, four of Simrauta and nine in the north of Rokha Jais of the Salon tahsíl. That of Sheoratanganj extends over the remainder of Inhauna, 42 villages, and the other 19 villages of Simrauta. In the Salon tahsíl the Mustafabad circle consists of 75 villages of pargana Salon, the rest being divided between Jagatpur of tahsíl Dalmau, 30 villages, and Salon itself, 175 villages. The latter also includes 47 villages of Parshadepur. The Nasirabad circle, in addition to the portion of pargana Rai Bareli, comprises the remaining thirteen villages of Parshadepur and 99 villages of Rokha Jais. Lastly, in the Dalmau tahsíl the large pargana of Dalmau is divided between the circles of Jagatpur, 119 villages, Dalmau, 125 villages, Lalganj, 36 villages, the remaining villages belonging to Rai Bareli and Gurbakhshganj, as already mentioned, while three are included in Sareni. The last also comprises 148 villages of pargana Sareni, the other 15 being in the Lalganj circle, and 29 of Khiron. The rest of Khiron is divided between Gurbakhshganj and Lalganj, nineteen villages. The population of each thana circle, as well as the force stationed in each, will be found in the appendix.*

Police force.

The police are in the charge of the District Superintendent, who is assisted by a European reserve inspector, and one circle inspector. The regular police force in 1904 consisted of 37 sub-inspectors, 40 head-constables and 307 men; these figures including the armed police, the civil reserve and the fixed guards at the treasury, tahsíls and the like. In addition to these, there are the Rai Bareli municipal police of three head-constables and 29 men; the town police of Dalmau, comprising nine men of all grades; the road police, eight men in all; and the village chaukidars. The last number 2,151, and are all paid in cash from Oudh rural police rate. About 75 per cent. are of the Pasi caste, and do not differ from their brethren in the other districts of Oudh.

* Appendix, Tables VII and XVII.

The statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime since 1898 will be found in the appendix.* The figures are on the whole low as compared with the returns of other districts, the bulk of the people being quiet and law-abiding; violent and serious offences are rare, and with the exception of burglary there is less ordinary crime than usual. The chief problem of police administration is that afforded by the Pasis, who are very numerous. They are expert thieves, and are very rarely caught red-handed or in possession of the stolen property. In 1901 the returns showed that burglary was far more common in this district than elsewhere in the United Provinces, the number of cases reported being 50 per cent. above the general average for all districts in proportion to the population; while only a fraction over four convictions were obtained for every hundred cases reported. The only way to deal with the Pasi question is by a vigorous and unremitting surveillance with a liberal application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Crime.

The Rajputs of the district in former days had a bad reputation for infanticide and the suppression of this crime was among the first objects aimed at by the British Government. In 1862 the taluqdars passed a resolution that they would endeavour to put it down on their estates, and their attempts appear to have been successful, as at the present time infanticide may be considered as having practically disappeared from the district. In 1868 a special investigation was made in 100 Rajput villages, from which it appeared that 47·1 per cent. of the inhabitants were females, the proportion being 45·8 per cent. in the case of those above four years of age. The Bais were considered to be most addicted to this practice, but that they have entirely given it up is evident from the fact that at the last census the females of this clan considerably outnumbered the males. At no time was it found necessary to apply the operations of the Infanticide Act to this district. Infanticide.

The district jail is at Rai Bareli in civil lines. It was formed out of some of the abandoned barracks, and is somewhat larger than most of the Oudh jails, having been originally designed as a divisional jail. It is, as usual, under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. Jail.

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

Excise.

For the purpose of excise administration the whole district is under the ordinary distillery system. There is a distillery at headquarters which supplies the whole tract, although if an exceptional rush of business occurs at an unfavourable season of the year and the supply falls short of the demand, the deficiency is made good from Lucknow, Unao or Kunda in Partábgarh. The liquor is manufactured chiefly from *mahua*, but occasionally from *shira* and *gur*, or from a mixture of some or all of these. The methods of distillation are distinctly primitive as regards stills and the process employed, but there are signs that the local Kalwars are gradually adopting more scientific ideas. There was formerly a second distillery at Salon, but this was closed in 1891. The consumption of liquor in this district is large, the average for the five years ending 1903 being 70,684 gallons. The receipts vary with the nature of the harvests. With the succession of bad years following on 1892 they dropped, and in the famine of 1897 the total consumption was only 14,791 gallons. The figures under the various heads of excise administration will be found in the appendix.* Illicit distillation is occasionally practised, and in 1903 there were no less than eight convictions, partly due to the fact that in that year there was an exceptionally long marriage season, when liquor is always in demand. The spirits known as *tári* and *sendhi*, which are made from the fermented juice of the two different kinds of palm trees, are also consumed to a small extent in this district, the right of manufacture being leased to a contractor.

Hemp drugs.

Hemp drugs are consumed in this district by a large proportion of the population including many members of the higher castes. Rajputs even of the best families appear to indulge in these drugs freely, chiefly in the form of *charas*, which is far more widely used than *gánja* in all parts of Oudh. The receipts from this source are considerable and the yearly auction of the drugs contract always produces spirited bidding. In 1902 the contract for three years was sold at the abnormal figure of Rs. 1,60,000, giving an annual income of Rs. 53,333. The highest figure previously recorded was that of 1901, when it amounted to Rs. 23,000.

Opium.

Poppy is largely grown in the district; and whether in spite of or because of this fact the sale of opium is not on a

* Appendix, Table XI.

level with that of hemp drugs. It may be a mere question of taste or it may be that the ordinary person who takes opium uses it rather as a medicine than as an intoxicating drug, and is apt to keep back a small proportion of his own crude opium to serve his private requirements. Cases under the Opium Act dealing with the illicit possession of opium are fairly frequent, and the invariable defence is that the opium was used as medicine; the tale is probably true, as the amounts recovered are always very small.* There are 13 shops licensed to sell this drug, and the average consumption for the ten years ending 1903 was 533 *sérs.*

Income-tax.

The figures showing the receipts from income-tax, both for the whole district and for each tahsíl, since 1890 will be found in the appendix.† The bulk of the tax is collected under part IV of the Act, the largest amount being contributed by the Rai Bareli tahsíl and the lowest by Salon. The average receipts for the ten years preceding 1903, when the new regulations exempting incomes of one thousand rupees and under came into force, amounted to Rs. 22,557; but in 1903 the total fell to Rs. 15,643. In place of 933 persons assessed with an income of under Rs. 2,000 in 1902, there were only 188 in the following year, paying a total tax of Rs. 4,937 as against Rs. 13,500 in the preceding year. The bulk of the tax is recovered from pleaders, bankers and traders in the town of Rai Bareli itself.

Registration.

The registrar of the district is the judge of Rai Bareli. Subordinate to him are four sub-registrars, stationed at each of the tahsíl headquarters. There were formerly other registration offices at Inhauna and Jais, but the former was abolished from the 1st of April, 1899, and the latter from the 1st of February, 1902. The average receipts from registration fees for the five years ending 1903 were Rs. 6,376, and the expenditure Rs. 4,276.

Stamps.

The income from stamps since 1891 will be found in the appendix.‡ The figures sufficiently explain themselves and call for no detailed comment. The average annual receipts from 1890 to 1904 were Rs. 1,15,395, and of this some 74 per cent. was obtained from judicial stamps. The total has remained

* Appendix, Table VII. | † Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

‡ Appendix, Table XII.

fairly constant, and there has been no marked tendency towards increase, at any rate since 1897.

Post-office.

In the appendix will be found a list of all the post-offices in the district by tahsíls and parganas. All of these are now under Imperial management, with the single exception of Dih in pargana Parshadepur, which is under the control of the district board. Since the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces for postal purposes, there has been a great increase in the number of post-offices; in 1874 there were only 17 in the district, whereas at present there are 35, including the head office at Rai Bareli. Postal sub-offices have been established at the other tahsíl headquarters, and at Bachhrawan, Jagatpur, Jais, Lalganj, Mohanganj and Sareni. The post is carried by rail as far as possible, and in other cases by runners, through whose agency the mails are taken from the head-office to the sub-offices and thence distributed to the various branch offices in each circle.

Municipality of Rai Bareli.

The only municipality in the district is that of Rai Bareli, which was established under Act XV of 1867 on the 29th of May, 1868. The first municipal committee was appointed by the Chief Commissioner and consisted of six official and six non-official members.* The first bye-laws were sanctioned in 1869, and in the following year the boundaries were defined. The income was at first raised by a crude form of octroi, known as town duty; but little is known of the early work of the committee. In 1871 when the cantonments, hitherto administered under Act XXII of 1864, were abolished and handed over to the municipality, a local conservancy tax was imposed on the town and civil lines in May, 1871. This was replaced, however, by a house-tax, which was continued till March. 1874. The octroi was still collected and a complete schedule of rates had been sanctioned in 1871.† In the following year a bonded-warehouse was built and rates of rent fixed for its occupation. No important changes appear to have taken place on the introduction of Act XV of 1873, but eleven years later the boundaries were again defined, wards reallotted, and election rules framed,

* Oudh Notification No. 2593 of 25th June, 1868.

† Notification No. 5256 of 16th November, 1871.

while the old committee gave place to the new municipal board, constituted under Act XV of 1883, and consisting of 24 members, of whom 18 were elected. Octroi continues to be the main source of income; and though the town has never been a trading centre, considerable improvement has been noticeable of late years. Several taluqdars have now residences in Rai Bareli, while the construction of the railway has benefited the place materially. In 1900 the old bazár of Munshiganj, beyond the Sai on the Dalmau road, was excluded from municipal limits, as well as the adjoining agricultural villages. The number of wards was reduced from six to five, and the board was decreased to twelve members. The statistics of income and expenditure under the main heads since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

Act XX of 1856.

The only town administered under Act XX of 1856 is Dalmau, to which the operations of the Act were extended in 1894.† It has been several times proposed to take a similar step with regard to Jais, a much larger town; but the project has been abandoned on a representation of their poverty by the inhabitants. The place is compactly built and police supervision is easy, while its usually excellent drainage owing to its elevated position has in great measure obviated the necessity for the application of the Act. The income and expenditure of Dalmau will be shown in the article on that place.

District Board.

The district board was first constituted under Act XIV of 1883, whereby the old district committee was abolished. It consists of 17 members, of whom five hold their seats by virtue of their office, and twelve are elected. The former include the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, and the four subdivisional officers. Four elected members are returned annually, one from each tahsíl, and hold office for three years. The attendance of the non-official members is generally good, and several taluqdars, notably Raja Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudauli, take considerable interest in the educational and other work of the board. The income and expenditure of the board under the main heads since 1891 will be found in the appendix.‡ The

* Appendix, Table XVI.

† Notification No. $\frac{3257}{XI-910A}$ of 28th November, 1893.

‡ Appendix, Table XV.

work is of the usual description, and comprises the maintenance of the local roads, cattle-pounds and the Dalmau ferry, the medical administration and the general superintendence and support of the educational arrangements.

Dispensaries. The board has in its charge most of the hospitals and dispensaries of the district; but the executive work is in the hands of the Civil Surgeon, who is also the superintendent of vaccination, and subordinate to whom are the assistant surgeon, a number of hospital assistants and compounders, and the menial staff attached to the various institutions. The hospitals under the sole management of the district board are the headquarters dispensary at Rai Bareli, and the branch establishments at Dalmau, Salon, Maharajganj, Jais, Khajurgaon, Korihar Sataon and the new dispensary at Gaura. The buildings were erected by Government, save in the case of the last three, which owe their origin to the respective Bais taluqdars of those places. The hospitals most largely patronized are those at Rai Bareli and the other tahsíl headquarters. The average number of persons treated at the various district board dispensaries for the three years ending 1903 was 51,080 annually. There had been a great falling off in 1901, and this was attributed to the prevalence of plague scares; every hospital showed a marked decrease in attendance, save that at Khajurgaon, which appears from the returns to be steadily rising in popularity. In addition to those already mentioned, there is the usual police hospital at Rai Bareli, and the Dufferin Fund hospital for women, a State-aided institution, also at headquarters. There was till recently a second female dispensary at Sataon, built by the taluqdar and maintained by the district board; but it proved a failure and was closed in 1904, the building being handed over to the board for educational purposes. The Dufferin hospital was built from funds provided partly by Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh of Khajurgaon, and partly by public subscription. It was opened on the 1st of September, 1893, and has steadily grown in favour, so that there is now a fairly large attendance of *parda-nashín* women. There are wards with accommodation for seven in-patients, and a separate dispensary for others, with operating-rooms and quarters for the female hospital

assistants. In 1903 there were 107 in-patients and 2,884 out-patients treated, while 55 others were attended at their own houses. Besides the regular dispensaries, there is a poor-house at Rai Bareli founded in 1877 for the admission of blind and infirm paupers. The average number of persons present is about ten, while attached to the poorhouse is an asylum for pauper lepers. The institution is supported by an annual grant of Rs. 200 from the municipality, but the payment is at present suspended as there is a large accumulated credit balance.

Education.

The management of the educational arrangements and the schools is one of the most important functions of the board. The statistics for education since 1896 and a list of all the schools in the district in 1904, showing the class and average attendance, will be found in the appendix.* Besides the high school at Rai Bareli, and its branch at the fort, there are five middle vernacular schools, 171 village schools, both Government and aided, and three schools for girls. Education seems from the first to have been very backward in this district. Several village schools were established soon after the reoccupation of Oudh; but there was no organized system, and nothing was done besides the distribution of grants-in-aid to existing schools. The zila school at Rai Bareli was started in 1861, and two years later the tahsíli schools at Jais and Inhauna were opened, although these were at that time in the Sultanpur district. In 1863 it was reported that the zila school was very defective, and that the teaching in the tahsíli schools was of a most elementary character. The management was in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by a committee of native gentlemen. In 1864 a third tahsílí school was added at Salon. The average attendance at the secondary schools in 1866 was 293. It is impossible to ascertain the number of the primary schools at that date owing to the subsequent changes in the formation of the district. The *halqabandi* system was introduced in 1866, and new schools sprang up in every direction, the number rising from 61 in 1869 to 93 in 1874. Since that date considerable progress has been made; the control has passed from the old school committee to the district board, and a

*Appendix, Table XVIII.

number of new schools have been opened. There are now middle vernacular schools at Rai Bareli, supported by the municipality, and at Maharajganj, Jais, Salon and Inhauna. All of these are located in excellent buildings and have boarding-houses attached. The village schools are in some cases in private buildings supplied by the taluqdars and others. There are many aided schools in this district, the system being very popular; they have adopted the regular curriculum and are doing useful work. The Court of Wards maintains eight schools, of which four receive grants-in-aid. The municipality also supports five primary schools for boys and one for girls. There are two other girls' schools supported by the district board; one is at Newada and the other at Behta Kalan in the Sareni pargana, the total number of female pupils in 1903 being 70.

Literacy.

Some idea of the progress of education may be gained from the returns of literacy at successive enumerations. At the census of 1881 the number of literate males was 5·4 per cent. and of females ·07 per cent. of the whole population. At the last census the proportions were 6·44 and ·16 per cent. respectively. Not only has the increase been large, but the figures are much above the average for Oudh, being only surpassed in Lucknow and Fyzabad. This is only to be expected with a rapidly-increasing attendance in the schools and a growing appreciation of vernacular education among all classes. Of the Hindu population, 6·1 per cent. of boys and ·13 per cent. of girls were literate, while in the case of Musalmans the results were better, the figures being 7·59 and ·54 per cent. respectively. In the case of the Kayasths, who are everywhere the best educated caste, over 60 per cent. of the males can read and write. Of the literate population, nearly 77 per cent. knew the Nagri character only, and under 13 per cent. the Persian, while over 8 per cent. knew both. English education has not made much progress, for at the last census only 700 persons were literate in English, which is little above the proportion for the agricultural districts of Oudh.

Cattle pounds.

There are at present 18 cattle pounds in the district, all of which, with the exception of the municipal pound at Rai Bareli, have been under the control of the District Board since

its constitution. Most of these pounds were established at an early date, but there are no records of their foundation, save in the case of Simrauta, which started in 1876, Khiron in 1879, and Jagatpur in 1882. Since the district board came into existence three new pounds have been built; at Sareni and Lalganj in 1886, and at Dalmau in 1890. At the present time there are cattle pounds at each of the police-stations, except Nasirabad, and at Harchandpur, Khiron, Jais, Dih, Inhauna, and at Bainti in pargana Kumhrawan. The annual income derived from this source is shown in the appendix.*

* Appendix, Table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

UNCERTAIN traditions form the only source of the history of the Rai Bareli district before the Muhammadan conquest. Stone carvings, broken terra-cottas, coins, and the great mounds which mark the spots where *stupas* had been erected are memorials of a time when the faith of Gautama Buddha was firmly held. It may be that fuller exploration of the forts or mounds at Dalmau, Jagatpur, Jais, and Rai Bareli would yield more definite results by the recovery of inscriptions. A hoard of 25 gold coins of the Gupta kings was discovered at Tanda, a small village in tahsíl Maharajganj.* It has been suggested that Jagatpur is the place visited by Huien Thsiang in the seventh century A.D., which he calls O-yu-to, but the identification has no support.† Traditional.

Nothing is heard of the district till the coming of the Rajputs and Musalmans. Universal tradition states that the country was then occupied by the Bhars. Who these people were is a matter of conjecture, and it is equally difficult to trace their descendants at the present day. According to different theories they were the progenitors of the Ahirs, the Pasis, and even of the Kath Bais, who are not regarded as genuine by the proud race of Tilok Chand and the great Kanhpuria clan. Our actual knowledge of the Bhars is extremely scanty. Common tradition assigns to them all the ancient sites in the district. Scattered over the country, wherever there is any rising ground, are to be found the remains of large villages which the people attribute to this race, and, if this be the case, these mounds show that they lived in houses built of burnt bricks. It is certain The Bhars.

* Progs. A. S. B., 1886, p. 86. | † Monumental Antiquities, p. 323.

that the Bhars maintained their position longer in Rai Bareli than in any other part of Oudh, and that they were not finally suppressed till the reign of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. Both Hindus and Muhammadans treated the Bhars as their inveterate enemies; but it is impossible to suppose that a race which was once supreme in the district has completely disappeared without leaving any trace behind. It is commonly believed by the people of this district that the towns of Rai Bareli and Dalmau owe their origin to two Bhar chieftains named Dal and Bal; but even if these personages are not wholly mythical, it is almost impossible to assign any certain date to them. The story recorded by Major MacAndrew states that these brothers were overthrown in 603 H. by a Musalman force under Saiyid Rukn-ud-din, Saiyid Jahangir, the founder of one of the principal muhallas in Rai Bareli, Shah Ibrahim and Shah Husain Ali; that with these came Malik Makhdum Shah, the ancestor of the taluqdar of Binohra, and Bhikam Khan, the founder of the Amanwan family.* Mr. Benett on the other hand says that the two Bhar chieftains of Dalmau and Rai Bareli had two brothers, Kapur and Bhawan, who were settled at Sudamanpur, and that they were all destroyed at the latter place in a great battle between the Bhars and Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur.† Now Ibrahim Shah did not succeed to the throne of Jaunpur till 803 H. or 1401 A.D., and at this period it is hardly probable that the Bhars held either Dalmau or any extensive portion of the district, although the Bais were at that time in exile. A confusion may have arisen between the name of Shah Ibrahim of Major MacAndrew's account and the Jaunpur sovereign, who certainly was a striking figure in the history of the district. All that we know for certain is that the Bhars were displaced and that their ejectment was due chiefly to the immigration of the great Rajput clans and also in a less degree to the few Musalman colonists.

The Rajputs.

The history of the district for many centuries has been the history of the great Rajput clans, which from small beginnings rose to power and in the course of time came practically to divide the whole country among themselves. With a few exceptions, some of which represent the remains of old

* First Settlement Report, Appendix K., p. 6. | † *Clans of Roy Bareilly*, p. ii.

Musalman settlements left after centuries of relentless warfare and oppression by their more powerful Hindu neighbours, while the others are frequently recent additions, the proprietary body of the district consists of the members of only three Rajput clans —the Bais to the south and west, the Kanhpurias in the east, and the Amethias in the north. In a previous chapter an account has been given of the taluqas and estates held by these clans, with a brief sketch of their history in each case; but here it is necessary to deal with the traditional origin of each and the early history of the clan as a whole, before it became split up into the different branches which are now represented by the various taluqdars. Rai Bareli, as a district, is a creation of the British Government, and neither in Pathan, Mughal nor Nawabi days can it be treated as a separate entity. The references to imperial contemporaneous history are few, and in every case they need to be prefaced by the history of the leading clans.

The Bais are the oldest and may come first. There are many families of Bais in different parts of the United Provinces; but the highest are those of the Daundia Khera stock and their immediate kinsmen, the Bais of Kot Salbahan in Budaun, Barwar in Mainpuri, and Dehli Jakhan in Etawah.* The race is of undoubted antiquity, although their origin is enveloped in the mists of legend. Tradition relates that they spring from Salivahan, the great chieftain who defeated Vikramaditya of Ujjain and expelled him from Mungi Patan on the Nerbudda in the Deccan, and who eventually became the ruler of all India, later in life achieving the conquest of the Punjab and dying at Sialkot. Salivahan is said to have been the son of Takshak, the serpent of the world, and the snake is to this day the *totem* of the clan; for this reason it has been suggested that they are of Scythian origin; but the Bais themselves claim to be of the Surajbansi stock. It is needless to trace out the other traditions of the clan, such as that which connects Salon with the mythical founder, and it will suffice to pass on to their establishment in Oudh. The Bais.

The story goes that for twelve centuries the Bais remained in Mungi Patan, and that about 1250 A.D.,† two Bais youths, Abhai Chand.

* Elliot, Glossary, Vol. I, p. 14. | †Chronicles of Oonao, p. 66.

named Nirbhai Chand and Abhai Chand, came from their ancestral home to bathe in the Ganges at Baksar in the extreme southern corner of Unao, and that while there an affray occurred between the followers of the Gautam Raja of Argal in Fatehpur and the forces of the Subahdar, as the latter were attempting to carry off the Rani and her daughter, who had also come to bathe in the sacred stream. The gallant Bais at once came to the rescue and beat off the Musalmans; but Nirbhai Chand was left dead on the field. Abhai Chand escorted the ladies back to Argal and, as was only right and proper, was rewarded with the hand of the princess on whose behalf he had been wounded. In dower he received from the Raja the large tract of country beyond the river which was held by the Bhars over whom the Gautams exercised but a nominal authority. This story probably means that Abhai Chand was one of the leaders in the wave of Rajput immigration into Oudh at this period. The greater part of the district was then covered with extensive forest, and in the clear spaces the brick dwellings and scattered hamlets of the mysterious Bhars were the only evidences of human life. Abhai Chand, for all his fame, does not seem to have accomplished much. He built a fort at Baksar; but the enemy appears to have been too strong for him, and he was forced to retire to Abhaipur, the village he had founded in the Antarbed, and there he died. "His successor, Karan Rai, prosecuted the enterprise and again occupied Baksar; but the first real success was obtained by his grandson, Sidhu Rai, who utterly routed the Bhars in a great battle, the memory of which is preserved in the name of Sangrampur which he founded on the scene of his victory. Pushing on through the wooded ravines and driving his enemy before him, he took possession of Murarmau and Daundia Khera, since famous as the seats of the two greatest of the Bais families, and was the first to establish his clan in the new country."* He also gave his name to Sidhupur, one of the old Bais parganas. His descendants continued to extend their borders, and when Rai Tas, fifth in descent from him, succeeded to the headship of the clan, he was the undisputed lord of the

* Benett, *Clans of Roy Bareilly*, p. 10. (The list of parganas is somewhat doubtful; *vide infra.*)

seven parganas of Unchgaon, Sidhupur, Barah, Kumbhi, Ghatampur, Magrayar, Panhan and half of Bhagwantnagar, all at present in the Unao district.

For the account of Rai Tas, Mr. Benett is again the authority. He writes: "Whether this chieftain resisted and was defeated, or yielded without striking a blow to the vastly superior forces of the Muhammadans, I have been unable to discover; but we find him with his family and retainers shortly afterwards at the court of the Chauhan Raja of Mainpuri. Many stories are connected with their exile, of which perhaps the most striking is that which accounts for the assumption of the title of Raja by Rai Tas. It is said that Sumer Sah, the Chauhan, ridiculed the lately-established family of the Bais and refused their chief the honours paid to an equal. On this, Rai Tas challenged him to a pitched battle. On the morning of the fight all the Bais youths less than twenty years old, to the number of about 500, were directed to return to their home, and in the event of the defeat of their elders preserve their family from extinction. With a modified obedience and a happy compromise between prudence and valour, they withdrew to an eminence at such a distance from the engagement that they would be able to participate in the success or get a good start in case of the defeat of their relations. They watched the indecisive conflict from morning till evening, and then, taking advantage of the fatigue of both parties, swooped down on the Chauhans and secured the victory. In consequence of this, Sumer Sah formally invested Rai Tas with the Raja's *tilak* and gave him his daughter in marriage. The Bais is said to have entered the army of the Dehli Emperor and to have served with distinction, and most accounts represent that he died fighting under his standard against some rebellious chieftain."*

Rai Tas.

Rai Tas was succeeded by his son, Raja Sathna. This man successfully invaded the territories of the Sharqi Sultan of Jaunpur, and not only recovered his ancestral lands but pushed eastwards into Khiron, which he took from the Bhars, giving it the name of Satanpur, and then extended his possessions almost to Lucknow, seizing the old Musalman stronghold of Kakori.

Raja Sathna.

* Clans of Roy Bareilly, p. 11.

His success caused the temporary extinction of the Muhammadans who were driven out of the country from Safipur and Kakori to Manikpur, and in most cases were even expelled from their old fortified towns or *qasbas*. At Salon, Saiyid Mand, the ancestor of the Qazis of that place, was killed by the neighbouring Raja, probably a Kanhpuria; while even the Gardezis of Manikpur were driven across the Ganges. Husain Shah of Jaunpur was strong enough to resist these aggressions. He restored Manikpur and Salon to his dominions, and then besieged the Bais leader in Kakori, which he stormed. Raja Sathna was killed, and the story goes that he was decapitated and his head buried at the Sheikhan Darwaza in Lucknow.

Tilok Chand.

His Rani escaped, and at the small village of Kotbhar in Unao gave birth to a posthumous son, who afterwards became famous as Tilok Chand, the eponymous hero of the greatest of the Bais clans. Two different pedigrees connect Tilok Chand with Salivahan, the original ancestor, one of them giving 42 generations, with Abhai Chand at the fourteenth, and the other 31 generations, with Abhai Chand at the twenty-second. These two lists are very different, but they contain twenty names common to both. The shorter list is probably in the main correct after Abhai Chand, while it is impossible to speak with authority as to the period antecedent to that chief. The absence of dates and the great vagueness of the synchronisms make the chronology of the early Bais chieftains very difficult. It is a very curious thing that so little should be known of Tilok Chand, who was undoubtedly a historical personage of the first rank in the annals of Oudh. Universal tradition states that this man, during the confusion which resulted in the wars between the Sultans of Dehli and the rulers of Jaunpur, collected the Rajputs and extended his authority over a large tract of country stretching from the Ganges to Kakori in Lucknow. He is said to have ruled over 22 parganas, which appear to have comprised the western half of Rai Bareli, the Baiswara parganas of Unao and the southern portion of the Lucknow district. From Tilok Chand sprang the various families of Bais who divided these dominions between them; an account of the diffrent branches has already been given in Chapter III.

The Kanhpurias. In the east of the district another great Rajput clan made its appearance at an early date and rapidly acquired a predominant position. These were the Kanhpurias, whose origin is involved in much obscurity. The common tradition is that one Suchh, a Brahman, married the daughter of the somewhat mythical Manik Chandra of Manikpur, and that from this marriage a son was born of the name of Kanh. With respect to this man, it is noteworthy, as remarked by Mr. Benett, that he alone of all the reputed founders of the great Rajput clans of Oudh came from the neighbourhood in which his descendants have ever since held sway. The Kanhpurias do not claim descent from any chieftain of Rajputana, and doubtful as most of the stories are, this fact has been adduced as evidence that the Kanhpurias are of indigenous origin. The story goes on to say that Kanh had two sons, Sahas and Rahas, who from their stronghold at Kanhpur, on the road from Salon to Partabgarh, issued forth to attack the Bhars, on whom they inflicted a decisive defeat. The Bhar leaders of Kanhpuria tradition were two brothers called Tiloki and Biloki, names which are preserved in the villages of Tiloi and Biloi. Mr. Benett connects these names with the Dal and Bal of Musalman and Bais tradition, but the question is one of mere speculation. Similar jingling names are Alde and Malde, the Bhar chieftains of the Aldemau pargana of Sultanpur, and the Dalaki and Malaki of the Tabakat-i-Nasiri.* There is no cogent reason to doubt the existence of the brothers Sahas and Rahas, from the former of whom came the Kanhpurias of Kaithaula in Partabgarh, while the latter was the ancestor of the greater house of Tiloi and its branches, whose history has already been narrated in the account of the taluqas.

The Amethias. Of the other Rajput immigrants mention need only be made of the Amethias who settled in the north of the district. These, as has already been stated, were originally Gaurs of Kalinjar who had settled in Amethi of Lucknow, whence they derive their present appellation. The Amethias were never of any great importance in the history of the district, as they were completely thrown in the shade by their more powerful

* E. H. I., II, pp. 348, 336.

neighbours, the Bais and the Kanhpurias. Other Rajput immigrants include the Gautams of Parshadepur, the Gandeo Bais of Inhauna, and at a later date the Janwars of Khiron.

The Musalmans. The history of the Musalmans in this district is very scanty, possibly because the tract was never subjugated by them, and owing to the constantly-maintained supremacy of the Rajput clans they were never able to establish themselves save in a few of the old towns or *qasbas*. Tradition states that the first place occupied by the Musalmans was Dalmau, which was conquered by Salar Sahu, the father of the famous Saiyid Salar Masaud in 423 H. He is said to have appointed Malik Abdullah as governor, and several tombs in the town are pointed out as evidence that the place was then held by the Musalmans. There is another tomb of a martyr named Badr-ud-din, whose traditional date is 646 H., which would place him in the reigns of Altamsh and Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. But Dalmau was not of great importance for many years to come. In the east, the Salon pargana was at an early date overrun by emigrants from Manikpur, such as the Gardezi Saiyids of Mustafabad and the Pathan ancestors of the Amanwan and Pahremau families. Dalmau is again mentioned in the days of Muhammad Tughlaq, when one Malik Mubarak was governor. It is very probable, as was suggested by Mr. Benett, that the Musalman occupation of the town really dates from this period, and that before this reign Dalmau had been entirely Hindu.*

The Jaunpur kingdom. It was not till the rise of the eastern dynasty of Jaunpur that the Musalmans asserted their rule in any degree in this district. In 1376 the territory of Karra and Mahoba with the fief of Dalmau was given to Mardan Daulat, Nasir-ul-Mulk, who obtained from Firoz Shah the title of Malik-ush-sharq.† This man was afterwards known as Khizr Khan and was the practical ruler of the Dehli empire: it is not known for how long he held his jagir, but in 1389 he was ruler of Multan.‡ In 1394 Dalmau with the rest of Oudh, Karra and Bihar passed into the hands of Khwaja-i-Jahan, the Wazir of Muhammad bin Firoz.§ This man established his authority, bringing the

* Clans of Roy Bareilly, p. 2. | † E. H. I., IV, p. 13. | ‡ *Ibid*, IV, p. 22.
§ E. H. I., IV, p. 29.

Rajputs into temporary subjection and founded the kingdom of Jaunpur. Two years earlier we learn that the Sultan had visited Dalmau, punishing the refractory Hindus, who had apparently exhibited the same spirit of independence which characterized them in later times. In 1399 A.D., Khwaja-i-Jahan was succeeded by his adopted son, Malik Mubarak, who took possession of all the territory held by his predecessor.* He was followed in 1401 by his brother, Ibrahim, who assumed the title of Sultan. This man left his mark on the district more clearly perhaps than any other Musalman ruler. He had a governor stationed at Dalmau and himself waged war on the Bhars, whom he crushed for ever, and on the Rajput chieftains. He established practically all the existing Muhammadan colonies, giving them grants of waste land; he probably raised Bareli to the status of a town for the first time and posted a qázi there. But the Musalman supremacy was not for long, as the Bais and Kanhpurias rapidly rose to power and it would seem that they entirely expelled the Muhammadans till their restoration by Husain Shah, the grandson of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur.

The Lodi Sultans.

With the defeat of this sovereign by Bahlol Lodi the country again passed under the sway of Dehli. The opportunity was seized by the Bais and other Rajputs to strengthen their position; but after the death of Tilok Chand the Musalman rulers exercised at least nominal authority over the district. In 1492 the Bachgotis of Partabgarh rebelled against Mubarak Khan, the governor of Jaunpur, but it is not clear how far they were joined by the Rajputs of Rai Bareli. Sultan Sikandar Lodi took the field against them and in 1493 reached Dalmau, where he was met by Barbak Shah and his nobles. The Sultan then advanced to Katghar in pargana Dalmau, where he routed the Hindus, and then proceeded to Jaunpur. Barbak was placed again in charge of that city, but was unable to maintain himself, and Sikandar Lodi for the second time proceeded eastwards. Having subdued the rebellion in Allahabad, he marched by way of Karra to Dalmau, where he married the widow of Sher Khan Lohani. The district was again troubled

* E. H. I., IV, p. 37.

by civil war with the rebellion of Islam Khan in 1526,* but after this had been quelled the country remained in the hands of the Dehli sovereign till the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi by the Mughals.

Nothing is heard of Rai Bareli during the period of Humayun's war with Sher Khan or during the rule of the latter. When Humayun returned all Oudh remained in the possession of the Afghans, and it was not till 1559 that Bahram Khan was sent to reduce Jaunpur.† The history of the district during this period is practically the same as that of the sarkar of Manikpur, some account of which will be found in the Partabgarh volume.

Mughal rule. In the days of Akbar the present district formed a portion of two Subahs or provinces, and was divided between three sarkars, those of Manikpur in the Subah of Allahabad, and Oudh and Lucknow in the Subah of Oudh. Manikpur had the largest share, as it extended from the present Mohanlalganj pargana of Lucknow on the north-west to the Ganges on the south and to pargana Inhauna on the north-east, thus including the whole district except the west and a comparatively small strip of territory along the northern borders. The arrangements of mahals or parganas then existing is not altogether clear, but with the aid of the *Ain-i-Akbari* and local tradition a fairly satisfactory reconstitution may be effected.

Sarkar Manikpur. It appears that of the twelve mahals that made up the sarkar of Manikpur the whole or considerable portions of no less than nine lay in Rai Bareli. In the extreme north there was the mahal of Bhalol or Bhilwal, which takes its name from the village of Bhilwal in the present pargana of Haidargarh in Bara Banki. This mahal included the whole of Haidargarh, the southern portion of Mohanlalganj in Lucknow and the north of Kumhrawan in this district. It seems that at a later date the headquarters of the pargana were transferred to Nagram, a town of Lucknow close to the Kumhrawan border, and there remained till the foundation of Haidargarh at the end of the 18th century. How much of Kumhrawan belongs to this mahal it is impossible to say. The cultivated area in Akbar's day was

* E. H. I., V, p. 15. | † *Ibid*, V, p. 259.

not very large, amounting to 32,343 *bighas*, so that it probably included but a small portion of the present Kumhrawan pargana. To the south of this was the mahal of Thulendi, an old Musalman *qasba* which for a long time gave its name to the whole pargana of Bachhrawan, the change taking place in the days of Shuja-ud-daula. Thulendi was a small mahal, having a cultivated area of 11,721 *bighas* assessed at 383,251 *dams*; it is said to have been held by Rajputs, Kayasths and Baurias, while the military force consisted of ten horsemen and 300 foot. Rai Bareli to the south was then, as now, a large pargana. It contained a brick fort and a military contingent of forty horse and 2,000 foot; the cultivated area was 65,751 *bighas* and the revenue 3,650,984 *dams*, chiefly paid by Rajputs, whose clan is unspecified, and Baurias. To the south of Rai Bareli lay Dalmau, which probably corresponds fairly closely with the present pargana, although the western portion must have belonged to the Baiswara mahals of sarkar Lucknow. The records show that there was a brick fort on the Ganges, that the proprietors were Turkomans, the cultivated area 67,508 *bighas*, the revenue 3,626,867 *dams*, and the military force forty horse and 2,000 foot. Adjoining Dalmau was Salon, which had an area of 56,102 *bighas* of cultivation and paid a revenue of 2,717,391 *dams*. The proprietors were apparently Kanhpurias and Bisens, who provided the unusually large force of 180 horse and 8,900 infantry. To the north of Salon and marching with Rai Bareli was the mahal of Nasirabad, which seems to have included the present Parshadepur and the old pargana of Rokha. It contained 55,599 *bighas* of cultivation assessed at 2,582,079 *dams*; the zamindars were Rajputs, Bais and others, Kayasths and Baurias, and between them they provided forty horse and 1,000 foot. To the north again was the mahal of Jais, which included the old pargana of Jais, now amalgamated with Rokha, Mohanganj, a portion of Simrauta, and Gaura Jamun in Sultanpur. It was held by various castes, but probably the Kanhpurias were already predominant. The dismemberment of the mahal synchronised with the division of the Kanhpuria estates which took place towards the end of the eighteenth century. Jais in Akbar's time had only 25,625 *bighas* of cultivation, assessed at

1,424,737 *dams;* the military force was large, amounting to 250 cavalry and 7,000 infantry, which attests the power of the Kanhpurias even at that period. Besides these, there were two mahals of Manikpur which had a very miscellaneous character. They were known as Qariat Guzara and Qariat Paegah. The former consisted of 262 villages scattered about the south of Partabgarh and the Salon tahsíl. The meaning of the term is not exactly clear; *guzara* means "maintenance," and according to Mr. Millett it either signified villages assigned to the private servants of the sovereign or else those villages of which the revenues were set apart for the expense incurred in entertaining royal messengers or public servants passing through Manikpur. Qariat Paegah comprised 256 villages in different parts of the Salon tahsíl and the Partabgarh district; the word "*Paegah*" means a stable, and indicates the purposes of the assignment of these villages, the revenue being devoted to the defrayment of expenses connected with the purchase and maintenance of the royal cattle. These Qariat mahals had their own courts and their own qanungos, whose descendants are still known as Guzaras and Paegahwalas.*

Sarkar Oudh.

The present pargana of Inhauna corresponds to the old mahal of that name in the sarkar of Oudh. In Akbar's days there was a brick fort at headquarters, and the military force consisted of one hundred cavalry and 2,000 infantry; the cultivated area was 74,090 *bíghas* and the revenue 1,268,470 *dams*, a very low proportion when compared with that of the rest of the pargana. The landowners are said to have been Chauhans newly converted to Islam, a description which possibly refers to the Bhale Sultans, although this clan had most of its possessions to the east. It may be that there is some confusion in the description, as it is well known that the Bais of Inhauna adopted the Musalman creed in large numbers at an early date. The mahal of Subeha in the time of Akbar was a very large one, and it would seem that in addition to the present pargana of that name in Bara Banki it included the northern villages of Simrauta and the north-west of Inhauna, although the original boundary cannot now

* Sultanpur Settlement Report, p. 122.

be traced. It was then held by Rajputs, but this is too vague to give us any guide.

Sarkar Lucknow. The Rai Bareli mahals belonging to sarkar Lucknow are more difficult. They appear to have included the present parganas of Sareni, Khiron and the western portion of Rai Bareli, while in addition there was a detached mahal lying at a considerable distance from the rest of the sarkar and comprising the present pargana of Hardoi, although it is not easy to understand how this pargana became separated or why it was not included in Manikpur whose territory surrounded it on all sides. The Hardoi mahal seems to have been identical with the present pargana of that name. Mr. Millett appears to have identified it with Hardoi, which now gives its name to a district, while Mr. Beames in his map places it in Rai Bareli, although he omits all mention of the mahal.* The proprietors were Brahmans, and the military force 300 foot; it had an area of 11,734 *bíghas* of cultivation, assessed at 359,748 *dams*. The parganas of Khiron and Sareni and the western portion of Dalmau belonged then, as now, to the Baiswara, but their constitution was very different from the modern arrangement. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* there are several mahals whose names have now disappeared, but which can be identified with tolerable certainty; they were all small and their boundaries are a matter of conjecture.† One was Lashkar or Nisgar, the latter being a village on the banks of the Ganges five miles south-west of Sareni. This mahal had an area of 16,894 *bíghas* of cultivation, paying a revenue of 168,529 *dams*, and was held by Bais who contributed no less than 4,000 foot soldiers. Along the river to the east at a distance of about seven miles, in the extreme south-east of the pargana, is the village of Singhaur Tara, which undoubtedly corresponded to that which gave its name to the mahal known as Tara Singhaur in Akbar's days. It was held by Brahmans, who paid 163,534 *dams* on a cultivated area of 9,357 *bíghas*. The rest of pargana Sareni appears to have been made up of the two mahals of Deorakh and Kahanjara, both of which were Bais possessions. The former had an area of 13,340 *bíghas* of cultivation, assessed at 68,953 *dams*, and contributed 100 foot and 1,500 horse; while the latter had a

* *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LIII, p. 229. | † *Ibid*, Vol. LXXIII, p. 250.

cultivated area of 22,300 *bíghas* paying a revenue of 818,472 *dams*, with a military contingent of one hundred foot and 2,000 horse. The name Kahanjara is still preserved in the old village of Kahanjar in the north of the pargana, while Deorakh is said to represent the present Deorahar, a hamlet of the village of Raipur which lies due south of Sareni, so that this mahal represents the south-central portion of the pargana. The capital of the present pargana of Khiron was formerly Satanpur, and this village gave its name to a mahal which had a cultivated area of 60,600 *bíghas* paying 1,028,800 *dams*, and was held by Bais and Brahmans who contributed fifty horse and 2,000 foot. This probably represented the greater portion of the present pargana, although the north-west corner, which juts into Unao, may have belonged either to Mauranwan, which must have included part of the Rai Bareli pargana, or to one of the other small Baiswara mahals. There remained the mahal known in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as Haihar, and this name may be identified with Aihar, a large village near Lalganj; this small mahal had a cultivated area of 13,109 *bíghas* assessed at 329,735 *dams*, and probably comprised the north-western corner of Dalmau; it was held by Bais, who contributed thirty horse and 500 foot.

Akbar's revenue.

Owing to the uncertainty of boundaries and the impossibility of tracing the position of the Qariat villages, it is useless to attempt to ascertain the revenue of the district in the days of Akbar. Mr. Fremantle attempted a comparison, but he merely took the totals of the Manikpur sarkar, remarking that this was probably somewhat larger than the present district. Calculating on this basis, he arrived at the conclusion that the incidence per cultivated *bígha* in Akbar's days was 73 per cent. of the present rate; but that as the purchasing power of the rupee was at least double what it is now, the revenue was at least forty per cent. higher than the present demand.*

The later Mughals.

From the reign of Akbar to the formation of the kingdom of Oudh by Saadat Khan the history of the district is little else than the story of the rise of the Bais and Kanhpurias. The end of Akbar's reign was a season of great vitality among the Rajput families, which showed itself after the usual fashion by the

* Report on the second settlement, p. 27.

prosecution of the old, and the successful establishment of new, family feuds. When the reins of the central Government became relaxed, the whole district was thrown into confusion. The rule of the strongest prevailed everywhere, and it was during this period that the Saibasi family of Bais laid the foundation of their great estates. There are practically no references to general history in connection with the district. We learn that Saiyid Nizam Murtaza Khan, the son of the famous Sadr Jahan of Pihani, was governor of Dalmau, where he on several occasions successfully quelled disturbances. At a later date he was sent to Lucknow, but nothing is known of his successor in this district.* Jais was held in the time of Shah Jahan by Ahmad Beg Khan, the nephew of Nur Jahan. His jagir comprised the two parganas of Jais and Amethi, and he died while in possession of this appointment.†

Chhabile Ram. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Chhabile Ram, an official in the Allahabad district, was one of the numerous leaders, who, throwing off the semblance of subordination, endeavoured to erect an independent kingdom on the ruins of the Mughal empire. Having occupied the fort of Allahabad and collected for his own use the revenues of the surrounding country, he crossed the Ganges at Dalmau, and was met by the Saibasi clans under the chieftains of Gaura and Khajurgaon. After an obstinate resistance the Rajputs were defeated and Chhabile Ram possessed himself of the western parganas of the district. On the accession of Muhammad Shah, however, he was recalled to Allahabad, where he was appointed subahdar.

Saadat Khan. When Saadat Khan was appointed governor of Oudh he made a personal progress through the country in order to receive the submission of the new powerful Rajput chiefs. All tendered their homage except Chet Rai, an illegitimate brother of Sadak Singh of Kurri Sudauli. The story of his gallant resistance to the Nawab is given in the Chronicles of Oonao.‡

Safdar Jang. Saadat Khan, in order to unite under his own central authority the various elements existing in the district, acknowledged the chiefs in their respective parganas and entrusted to them the collection of the revenue. The measure was generally successful,

* *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 469. | † *Ibid* I, 511. | ‡ *q. v.*, p. 74.

but it needed a strong hand to prevent the taluqdars from assuming practical independence. Saadat Khan was succeeded by his nephew, Safdar Jang, who obtained Allahabad in addition to Oudh and placed Jan Nisar Khan in charge of Manikpur under the general superintendence of Raja Newal Rai. The latter was killed in fighting with the Afghans of Farrukhabad, and the constant war on the borders caused incessant sedition among the Rajputs of this district. When Safdar Jang died, his son Shuja-ud-daula and his nephew, Muhammad Quli Khan, quarrelled about the division of territory. It was at last settled that the latter should hold Allahabad including Manikpur, but he was not allowed by the Hindus to remain in peaceful possession. The Kanhpurias of Tiloi rose in rebellion, but were defeated by Najaf Khan, who was commanding in Partabgarh. Muhammad Quli took up his headquarters at Rai Bareli, but was not strong enough to punish the turbulence of the taluqdars. In 1759 Shuja-ud-daula seized the territory of his cousin and was attempting to restore order in the district, when fresh trouble arose owing to the incursions of the Mahrattas. The latter had arrived at an agreement with the Rajput taluqdars, who welcomed the opportunity of throwing off the Musalman rule. Accordingly Gopal, the faujdar of Fatehpur, crossed the Ganges at Dalmau, where a general massacre of the inhabitants, who were chiefly Musalmans, took place. After this, the district was the scene of continuous fighting till the overthrow of the Mahrattas and the retreat of Gopal. Shuja-ud-daula then turned upon the Rajputs and Raja Balbhaddar of Tiloi was driven into exile across the Ghagra. In 1762 the Nawab included the sarkar of Manikpur within his dominions in Oudh and placed it under a chakladar. In 1774 Asaf-ud-daula succeeded to the throne of Oudh and assigned to his mother the parganas of Salon, Jais, and Nasirabad in jagir; while about the same time Rai Bareli Dalmau, Thulendi and Khiron were placed under the chakladar of Baiswara. This arrangement lasted practically till annexation, the whole of the district being divided between the *chaklas* of Baiswara and Salon.

Oudh rule.

The latter history of the administration of the Oudh kingdom in this district is a record of constant fighting

between the officials and the Rajput chiefs. To quote from Mr. Benett:—

"A report from the tahsildar of Dalmau, dated 1809 A.D., gives a lively picture of the difficulties uuder which the revenue was collected. Din Sah, the zamindar of Gaura, had covered fifteen acres with a fort which he defended with two guns and a hundred matchlockmen. At his call Sheo Parshad Singh brought three hundred stout villagers from Shankarpur. Dalpat Sah of Chandania, and Fateh Singh of Simarpaha, could between them raise a thousand men, and at the prospect of a fight the Kanhpuria zamindars trooped in from the Nain jungles; so that a levy of two thousand men could be raised at a moment's notice. By royal command the fort at Gaura was burnt, but the army had hardly turned its back when another rose from the smoking ruins, and the baffled official represents that the diabolical ingenuity of a wandering Englishman suggested the plan of the new gateway. Not only did this chief generally refuse to pay any revenue himself, but he rendered it impossible to collect in the neighbouring villages, by destroying the crops of zamindars who were more inclined to acquiesce. At one time he was caught and shut up in the Dalmau fort in consequence of a quarrel with the merchant who stood security for his villages; but he soon made his escape to the jungles, and it was found that he was a more intolerable nuisance as a proclaimed outlaw than he ever had been before, and he was brought back by the bribe of a village rent-free. To this he soon added eleven more, and after he had been cut down in the Dalmau cutcherry in 1795 A.D., his brother, Lal Sah, and nephew, Ram Bakhsh, continued the same policy, and in 1810 A.D. engaged for 29 villages, 21 of which belonged to other zamindars, "who," writes the tahsildar, "still attend my cutcherry in person, though I am obliged to let their villages remain in the Gaura engagement."

"This report gives a tolerably faithful picture of the state of affairs throughout the district, officials attempting to collect direct, and resisted by chieftains who would not tolerate interference in their neighbourhood, and acquired by force an estate reckoned by single villages instead of their old general

superintendence of a pargana, as their still older and still more vague supremacy within the limits of their ráj."*

General Sleeman.

Shortly before annexation Sir William Sleeman made a tour through the district. He visited Salon and then Nain, mentioning in his journal the turbulence of the Kanhpurias of the latter place.† They were in constant opposition to the great názim, Darshan Singh, who held Salon from 1827 to 1836, while Incha Singh was ruling in Baiswara. In 1837 Kundan Lal Pathak was transferred to Salon, and had to establish a garrison in the midst of the Nain jungle, much of which he cut down. He died in 1838, and Darshan Singh returned with his brother, Raja Bakhtawar Singh, the latter holding Salon till 1848, when the government passed into the hands of Nauroz Ali, a weak and inexperienced man, during whose rule the Kanhpurias recovered all that they had lost. In Baiswara all the power was in the hands of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur, who was the most powerful of all the Bais chieftains. The názim was not able to interfere with this powerful baron, and could not enforce the payment of the revenue when it fell into arrears. According to Sleeman, however, the strength of the Bais and Kanhpurias had its advantages, for life and property seem to have been more secure than in any other part of Oudh. The taluqdar of Shankarpur was practically supreme, and his presence served to check in this district the internecine feuds that raged in the Baiswara parganas of Unao. Such fighting as there was, occurred between the taluqdars and the Government officials, for the lords of Baiswara at all times submitted with an ill grace to the central authority.

Annexation.

In February 1856 Rai Bareli was annexed together with the rest of Oudh, and Captain Barrow was placed in charge of the new district of Salon. The measure passed off quietly and without opposition, and for a year attention was merely directed towards the settlement of the revenue and the arrangement of the details of the new administration. The progress of events was, however, cut short by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857.

The mutiny.

Notwithstanding the unusual extent to which the taluqdars of the Salon district suffered at the first summary settlement, the

* Clans of Roy Bareilly, p. 61. | † Tour in Oude, I, 240.

part played by Rai Bareli in the mutiny was not conspicuous, and rebellion, though almost universal, did not assume a very determined aspect except in a few cases. The native troops at Keswapur near Salon, consisting of six companies of the 1st Oudh Irregular Infantry under Captain R. L. Thomson, remained faithful for a longer time than those in any other cantonment in Oudh, and it was not till the 10th of June that they ceased to obey orders. Even then there was no bloodshed. Captain Barrow, the Deputy Commissioner, who had maintained tolerable order in the district up to that date, and the military officers were warned to depart, and thereupon left Salon. As they passed through the lines, some of the soldiers saluted, while others were loading their muskets. A few faithful men stayed with Captain Thomson, and Captain Barrow, too, was accompanied by a few of his subordinates. He was received, as had been previously arranged, by the Bisen taluqdar of Rampur Dharupur, Raja Hanwant Singh, and was escorted by him to his fort with the whole party of fugitives. There they remained for a fortnight, and thence they were conducted in safety to the ferry over the Ganges at Allahabad, whence they all proceeded to the fort.

State of the district.

With their departure British rule was, of course, suspended in the district; but the inhabitants did not generally espouse the rebel cause with zeal, preferring merely to revert to the old state of things that prevailed towards the end of the Nawábi. The taluqdars again became independent and resumed charge of their old estates, each ensconcing himself in his fort and preparing either to defend his property from his neighbour or else to extend his possessions. No revenue was paid into the central rebel treasury, and no large contingents seem to have been sent to Lucknow. The Kanhpuria chief of Tiloi sent a small levy to the capital, as also did some of the Bais, notably Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh. The latter certainly professed a great zeal for the cause of the deposed king and maintained an obstinate resistance to the last. His loyalty was possibly genuine; but there can be no doubt that he was highly incensed with the British Government on account of the loss of so many of his villages at the summary settlement. The most active rebels were the Kanhpurias of Nain in the Salon tahsíl, who, true to

their character of pestilent marauders, signalized themselves by seizing the earliest opportunity of plundering right and left. Immediately after the departure of the officials they descended upon the civil station near Salon, burning the court-houses and bungalows and destroying all the Government records. Little occurred in the district during the early months of the mutiny, as the leading landholders confined their attention to themselves and their neighbours. The people, with practically no exceptions, took the part of the rebels, and that they were thoroughly hostile to the British is illustrated by the murder at Rai Bareli of Major Gall, who was attempting to carry despatches from Lucknow to Allahabad.*

The taluqdars.

It was not, however, till a later stage in the rebellion that the taluqdars adopted an attitude of determined resistance. Up to the fall of Lucknow but little had occurred in Rai Bareli. The Musalmans of Pahremau, whose estates formed a buffer between the Kanhpuria country on the north and the Bais on the south, and who had constantly been subject to attacks from both sides, but especially from the lords of Tiloi and Simrauta, were again harried and burnt out; but there are no records of any general disorder and warfare in the district. It was one thing for the taluqdars to acquiesce cheerfully in the disappearance of British rule from the district; but it was a different matter in March, 1858, when Sir Colin Campbell recovered the capital of Oudh, for then they had to reconsider their position and decide whether they were to cast in their lot with a cause that had, to say the least of it, received many severe blows, or, with a more far-seeing policy, to recognise the certain trend of events and loyally to espouse the side of the British. The famous confiscation proclamation clearly defined this point; but while it worked upon their fears for the future, the continued presence of the rebel Government beyond the Ghagra, where it was practically undisturbed for several months, at the same time excited the hopes of many, and these two influences tended to prolong the rebellion and greatly to increase the difficulties of the British administration. "It was then announced that the object of the Government was rather to confiscate the rights or hopes created

* Mutinies in Oudh, p. 146.

by our proceedings after annexation, and that it was now intended to return to the state of property as it existed on the annexation of the country. The proprietary titles of the taluqdars were to be recognised, and they were to be put in possession of the estates they held in the beginning of February, 1856. Certain persons who had been concerned in the murder of Europeans were excepted, but all others were invited to come in and receive their estates, with a title from the British Government, unless they had been conspicuous rebels. Later, Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation and Amnesty were made public, and the exceptions were confined to murderers of Europeans only. All others who surrendered before the 1st of January, 1859, were pardoned."*

Their behaviour.

The confirmed rebels of importance were very few. The chief were Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, who had hopelessly compromised himself by the murder of the Cawnpore fugitives; Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur, who kept in the field with an army of 15,000 men in the south of the district; and his ally, Bhagwan Bakhsh, the Kanhpuria of Nain. In the north-east the rebellion of the powerful Raja Madho Singh of Amethi contributed to the maintenance of resistance, and the similar attitude of the Kanhpurias of Ateha combined to keep Raja Sheodarshan Singh of Atra Chandapur for a long time in arms against the British. On the other hand, the Raja of Murarmau was unmistakably loyal throughout the rebellion; he not only rescued the survivors of the Cawnpore fugitives, but maintained close relations with the British throughout the rebellion. Raja Jagpal Singh of Tiloi was among the first to tender submission in the beginning of 1858 and assisted in the re-establishment of the Government posts, which brought upon him the wrath of Beni Madho, who collected all his forces and those of the neighbouring taluqdars to besiege the fort of Tiloi, which was reduced to great extremities, as it was long before the British troops could render him any assistance. The Bais Rana of Khajurgaon, always a rival of Beni Madho, also surrendered at an early date, and in spite of the zeal he had previously shown on behalf of the rebel cause, rendered valuable services in Baiswara; he paid Rs. 20,000 in revenue, while the rebellion was at its height, and

* Settlement Report, Appendix K, paragraph 99.

assisted in the preparing and guarding the bridge at Bhitauraghat. The Babu of Tikari also behaved well. All those who came in were immediately sent back to their estates with orders to establish police posts in the name of the British Government. Such revenue as they had paid to the rebel Government was forgiven them; but they were considered liable for all unpaid arrears.

Rewards. The reward of loyalty was great, for the whole of the property of the Rao of Daundia Khera was confiscated and given to the Raja of Murarmau, the Khattris of Mauranwan and others. The Shankarpur taluqa suffered a similar fate and was divided between the Rana of Khajurgaon, the Sikh Sardars, Major Orr and Captain Bunbury and several others; the property of Bhagwan Bakhsh went to the Babu of Tikari; and half the Atra Chandapur estate was taken from the Raja and given to different persons for good service.

Military operations. Another, and a very forcible, reason for the submission of many of the taluqdars was that after the reduction of Lucknow it was at length possible to detach a military force to operate against the rebels in Rai Bareli, whereas hitherto the district had of necessity been left to itself. The first expedition was that of Sir Hope Grant, who was sent to Baiswara and reached Purwa in Unao on the 1st of May, 1858. Thence he marched to Pachhimgaon near Bachhrawan and occupied without resistance the fort of the Naihasta taluqdar. From this place he marched to Daundia Khera, which he reached on the 10th of May, but found it deserted. On the 12th he returned to Bhagwantnagar, where he heard that the rebels had taken up a position at Simri, five miles to the east, along the banks of the Loni. He straightway marched against them and arrived in the afternoon. The enemy were posted in front of a jungle with the river defending their line. The position was taken by the Rifles and the Sikhs; supported by the 38th and 90th Foot, and the rebels were driven back in headlong flight, losing Amratan Singh and several other leaders, as well as two guns. The next day he returned to Purwa, which he left for Lucknow on the 15th of May.

Lord Clyde. During the hot weather little could be done in the district, save in the north, where order was being gradually restored by

means of the military police; while the south was still in the hands of the rebellious Bais. Rana Beni Madho made his influence felt far and wide, and on more than one occasion actually threatened the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow. It was not till the end of October that Lord Clyde began his great combined movement upon Baiswara. Sir Hope Grant was then at Sultánpur, and moving parallel with the Commander-in-Chief's force from Allahabad and Soraon he occupied Jagdispur on the 28th of October. He was directed to take up a position between Amethi and Parshadepur, and he marched by way of Jais to Ateha. This was followed by the capture of Amethi and Rampur Kasia, which cleared the Sultánpur and Partábgarh districts, and Lord Clyde's march to Parshadepur. The latter directed Sir Hope Grant to move towards Rai Bareli parallel to the Sai and when opposite Shankarpur to make a detour to the left, while he himself marched along the road from Salon to Dalmau direct for Shankarpur, taking up a position two miles to the east of that place on the 15th of November. The fort was considered one of the strongest in Oudh; the outer ditch was nearly eight miles in circumference, and within it there were three separate strongholds, the intervening space being occupied by dense thorn jungle, traversed by a few narrow footpaths. In order to complete the investment of the place, Brigadier Evelegh had been ordered to move on Shankarpur from the north-west; he had left Purwa on the 8th of November, and stormed the fort of Simri on the following day; but the message directing his further movements unfortunately arrived too late. Rana Beni Madho had collected a very large force, and this had been recently swelled by the sepoys who had escaped from Amethi and Rampur Kasia; but he hesitated to give battle, and had already attempted to break the cordon that was being established round him by unsuccessful attacks on the garrisons of Purwa and Jabrauli. But now the delay on the part of the Purwa column gave him a loophole of escape, and he forthwith availed himself of it by flying from his fortress at Shankarpur at midnight of the 15th of November with almost all his guns and forces to the jungles of Purai, eight miles from Rai Bareli on the Unao road. On the 16th Shankarpur was occupied, but nothing was found save one or two old

guns; a small force was left to destroy the fort and jungle, while Sir Hope Grant was directed to go to Rai Bareli and on to Jagdispur to guard the passage of the Gumti. Lord Clyde himself reached Rai Bareli on the 18th and despatched a patrol to Purai to feel for Brigadier Evelegh. The latter sent in a letter to say that he had been attacked on the 17th by a large force at Bardar on the Sai, and that he had defeated them and driven them westwards; he had then halted at Hajipur to await orders. He was told to send in his heavy guns and baggage to Rai Bareli and to proceed on the 20th to Simri; while Lord Clyde, leaving a garrison at Rai Bareli, marched to Hajipur, and thence on the 20th to Bachhrawan, returning on the 22nd to Gurbakhshganj. Thence on the next day he went to Bhagwantnagar and joined Evelegh before advancing on Daundia Khera. Beni Madho again refused to surrender, and the fort was stormed, while the rebels escaped in both directions along the river bank. The direction they had taken was not known, and two days' start was given them before Colonel Gordon was ordered to Purai to follow them and Colonel Carmichael was detached to drive them over the Ghagra—a task which he successfully accomplished on the 5th of December.

Subsequent history.

On the 26th of November, 1858, Lord Clyde marched for Lucknow, and Baiswara was practically cleared of rebels. Civil jurisdiction was by this time fairly re-established; and though a military force was maintained for some years in Rai Bareli, there was no further work for it to do. The subsequent history of the district is a record of peaceful progress. The only events deserving mention are the changes in area and administration, the assessments of the land revenue and the various natural calamities that have from time to time visited the district. A record of all of these has already been made in the foregoing chapters.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAI BARELI.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAI BARELI.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AIHAR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

A large agricultural village lying in latitude 26° 11′ north and longitude 81° 3′ east, on the metalled road from Lalganj to Rai Bareli, at a distance of 9 miles from Dalmau. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,442 persons, a large number of whom are Brahmans. There is a large primary school here, and a market is held twice a week. The village contains five mahals held in single zamindari, four by Bais Rajputs and one, the smallest, by a Brahman. It pays a revenue of Rs. 3,580. It is considered unlucky to pronounce the name of the place, and it is locally known as Nuniagaon. Aihar is now quite an unimportant place and noteworthy only for the number of its inhabitants. It is, however, a very old village, and in the days of Akbar gave its name to a small mahal in the sarkar of Lucknow.

ARKHA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SALON.

A very large village on the south side of the road from Rai Bareli to Manikpur and Allahabad. It lies in latitude 25° 52′ north and longitude 81° 19′ east, at a distance of three miles south-east of Mustafabad and some two miles from the Ganges. It is only noticeable for the size of its population, which numbered 2,922 persons at the last census, most of whom reside in the main site. The village is assessed at Rs. 4,953. It formerly belonged to the Kanhpurias of Nain, but is now held by a prosperous body of Kath Bais zamindars, the descendants of Gur Bakhsh Singh, who at the first regular settlement had merely a decree for some *sír* land. A portion of the village is held in subsettlement by the old proprietors, who pay Rs. 2,281. The cultivators are chiefly Muraos. There is a large indigenous school here.

BACHHRAWAN, *Pargana* BACHHRAWAN, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This large village, which gives its name to the pargana, stands in north latitude 26° 28′ and east longitude 81° 7′ on the east side of the road from Rai Bareli to Lucknow, at the point where it is crossed by the roads from Maharajganj to Mauranwan in Unao and from Haidargarh in Bara Banki to Gurbakhshganj, at a distance of 20 miles from Rai Bareli. Parallel to the main road runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station to the west of the town. Bachhrawan at the last census contained 4,822 inhabitants, of whom 403 were Musalmans. Koris are the prevailing Hindu caste. The place possesses a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a cattle pound, a large primary school and a thriving bazár, known as Girdharaganj, in which markets are held twice a week. There is a large export trade in grain, which has grown rapidly since the opening of the railway.

Bachhrawan is said to have been originally held by Bhars, traces of whose possession are to be seen in the large brick-strewn mound near the village. It derives its present name from one Bachhraj Pande, who is said to have been chaudhri of the pargana. After him came Kesho Das, a Kurmi, whose descendants held the office of chaudhri and the proprietary right, till the latter was purchased by the Khattris of Mauranwan. It is now held in permanent settlement by the Khattris at a revenue of Rs. 5,377. The village is divided into two equal shares, one held by Lala Bhawani Din of Atwat in Unao, and the other by Lala Shiam Sundar of Kather. The history of the family has been given in Chapter III.

BACHHRAWAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The westernmost pargana of the tahsíl, extending from the Sai river on the west, which separates it from the Unao district, to the parganas of Hardoi and Kumhrawan on the east. To the north lies Kumhrawan and a portion of the Lucknow district, and to the south is the Rai Bareli pargana and tahsíl. The eastern portion of the pargana belongs to the great plain of stiff clay soil, which forms the chief characteristic of the tahsíl. To

the west, as the Sai is approached the land is lighter with frequent ridges of sandy soil, the intervening ground consisting of undulating loam. The total area of the pargana is 60,380 acres or 94 square miles. Of this, 31,713 acres or rather more than 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 15,737 acres were classed as unassessable and 4,114 acres were under groves. There are ample means of irrigation, and in all about 55 per cent. of the cultivated area was watered in 1903, chiefly from wells and tanks, which are numerous, in about equal proportions. The Sai is of no use for purposes of irrigation, and the only other stream, the Naiya, dries up in the cold weather. Rice is by far the most important crop, and is the only product of the stiff clay soil. Besides this, there is a fair amount of juar and urd in the kharíf, while in the winter harvest the staples are wheat, gram and barley. Sugarcane is very little grown, and the same remark applies to opium.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 85,335 nominal and Rs. 75,496 actual, the difference being due to the fact that 17 villages are permanently settled. The incidence now falls at the rate of Rs. 2-6-3 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-3-2 per acre of the whole area. The principal cultivating classes are Kurmis, Brahmans, Rajputs and Ahirs. The Kurmis are by far the best and pay the highest rents. They are chiefly to be found in the centre of the pargana in the villages round Bachhrawan.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 51,989 persons, as against 53,401 in 1891. The reason of the decrease is the famine of 1897, for the greater part of the pargana being rice land it was seriously affected by the drought. Of the total number, 3,679 were Musalmans, an unusually low proportion. There are 58 villages in the pargana; they are mostly of a good size, the chief being Bachhrawan, Bahadurnagar, Karanpur, Thulendi, Sheikhpur-Samodha and Rampur Sudauli. There are seven markets in the pargana; of these the most important are Kundanganj and Girdharaganj, which stand on the high road from Lucknow to Rai Bareli. Girdharaganj is a part of Bachhrawan and has grown largely in importance since the opening of the railway. Oilseeds, poppy seed and rice are

largely exported from it, and there is a considerable cattle market. The ganj is leased for Rs. 2,600 annually. The other markets are of little importance. Means of communication are good. Besides the railway, there is the metalled road from Lucknow to Rai Bareli passing through the centre of the pargana, while unmetalled branch roads radiate from Bachhrawan to Lalganj, Maharajganj, Haidargarh in Bara Banki and Mauranwan in Unao.

The villages of the pargana are divided into 87 mahals, of which 54 are held by taluqdars, 22 by zamindars and eleven by pattidari communities. The Bais of the Naihasta house predominate. The Raja of Kurri Sudauli owns 17 mahals, and his kinsman of Udrehra eleven mahals, while five mahals belong to the taluqdar of Hasnapur, another member of the same family. Of the other taluqdars, the Khattris of Mauranwan are the most important; they own in this pargana 18 mahals, of which all save one are held in permanent settlement. One village, Mainahar Katra, belongs to the Brahman taluqdar of that name; another, Saidpur Behta, to the Brahman taluqdar of Tirbediganj in Bara Banki; and one mahal forms part of the Pathan taluqa of Pahremau. The history of all these estates has been given in Chapter III. The zamindari mahals are chiefly held by Brahmans, Musalmans, Bais and Kurmis; the last also hold seven of the pattidari communities. These Kurmis are of the Jaiswar subdivision and are said to have come from the neighbourhood of Kanauj under pressure of a famine some 500 years ago. One of them, named Kesho Das, entered the service of Bachhraj Pande, the chaudhri and founder of Bachhrawan, whom he ultimately succeeded. His descendants acquired a large estate, but much of this was sold to Raja Chandan Lal of Mauranwan.

The pargana was originally in possession of the Bhars, who seem to have retained it in spite of their subjugation by Saiyad Salar Masaud and his lieutenant, Taj-ud-din, and again by the Bais Rajas, till 820 Hijri, when they were totally annihilated by Sultan Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. At that time one Qazi Sultan, a descendant of Qidwat-ud-din, who had entered Oudh at the time of its invasion by Qutb-ud-din, the Emperor of Dehli, obtained the zamindari of the pargana and took up

his residence in Thulendi. Ibrahim Shah divided the whole pargana into two tappas, Ashan and Sudauli, and called the pargana Thulendi. This arrangement remained till the time of Asaf-ud-daula, when Raja Niwaz Singh, the nazim, transferred the headquarters to Bachhrawan. The descendants of Qazi Sultan now possess the single village of Deopuri, and under-proprietary rights in three others.

BAHAI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This is a large village chiefly noticeable for the size of its population, which at the last census numbered 3,303 souls, of whom 442 where Musalmans. It stands in latitude 26° 7′ north and longitude 81° 0′ east, on the east side of the road from Dalmau to Lalganj, about six miles from the former. The village is placed on high ground and is drained by two large watercourses which unite to the south and fall into the Ganges. It covers 2,990 acres, of which over 300 are occupied by groves. The place in former days gave its name to one of the six tappas into which the Dalmau pargana was divided by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. It was for some years held by the Saiyid taluqdars of Alipur Chakrai, but now belongs to the Rana of Khajurgaon, with the exception of 66 acres owned by a Brahman zamindar. The revenue is Rs. 5,160.

BAHUA, *Pargana* INHAUNA, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This village, which gives its name to the taluqa held by Saiyid Mujib Haidar Khan, lies in latitude 26° 26′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, on the Sultanpur border, some four miles east of the road from Inhauna to Jais and five miles north-east from Mohanganj. It is a place of little importance, having at the last census a population of 1,310 persons, living in twelve hamlets, one of which is the bazár of Fatehganj. Musalmans, numbering 582, and Brahmans form the bulk of the inhabitants. The village covers 1,091 acres and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,600. It belongs to the taluqdar, the history of whose family has been given in Chapter III. The estate has for several years been under the management of the Court of Wards on account of its indebtedness.

BAWAN-BUZURG, *Pargana and Tahsil* RAI BARELI.

A very large and scattered village, situated on the northern border of the pargana, in latitude 26° 22′ north and longitude 81° 16′ east, at a distance of ten miles from the district headquarters and a mile and a half from Maharajganj. The main site lies half a mile to the south of the road from Maharajganj to Bachhrawan, and a mile west of that to Rai Bareli. The village at the last census contained 4,709 inhabitants, of whom 540 were Musalmans. Save for its size, it is of no importance. In former days it was noted for the manufacture of shields, but this trade has long disappeared. The village lands cover 6,062 acres, of which some 450 acres are under groves: they are held in joint zamindari tenure by Pathans, who pay a revenue of Rs. 6,250. The proprietors claim descent from one Faqir Khan, an Afghan who settled here in the days of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur and drove out the old Bhar inhabitants.

BEHTA KALAN, *Pargana* SARENI, *Tahsil* DALMAU.

This village stands in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 80° 54′ east, in the north-east corner of the pargana, at a distance of about four miles from Sareni, five miles from Lalganj and 30 miles from Rai Bareli. A mile to the south runs the road connecting these two places. The village contains a post-office, a large middle vernacular school and a small bazár. The population at the last census numbered 3,565 souls. The lands of Behta cover 1,937 acres, of which some 60 acres are occupied by groves: these nearly surround the main site, and above them rises the spire of a large temple of Mahadeo, which was erected some years ago at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The village is held in taluqdari tenure and forms part of the Murarmau estate, now in the possession of the Rana of Khajurgaon. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,850.

BELA BHELA, *Pargana and Tahsil* RAI BARELI.

A large village, consisting of a collection of numerous hamlets, situated in the south of the pargana, in latitude 26° 8′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east, at a distance of two miles east of the road from Rai Bareli to Dalmau, and nine miles from the

district headquarters. The population in 1901 numbered 4,803 persons, living in 40 separate sites. They are nearly all Hindus, many of them being Ahirs. There is a school here and markets are held twice a week in the village. Bela Bhela or Uttarpara is the chief village in the estate of Sardar Narain Singh, a political pensioner and descendant of Maharaja Chhattar Singh, a nobleman of the Punjab, to whom a portion of the estate of Rana Beni Madho was granted. The village covers an area of 5,459 acres and is assessed at Rs. 9,000. It is well cultivated, and has ample sources of irrigation from the numerous wells and several large tanks.

BHAON, *Pargana and Tahsîl* RAI BARELI.

A village situated in latitude 26° 7′ north and longitude 81° 16′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, at a distance of eight miles south of the district headquarters and five miles north of Jagatpur. The road is metalled as far as the village. It stands on level ground surrounded with groves, and the soil is very fertile. It is no longer of any importance, but formerly it contained a masonry fort built by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur in 820 Hijri, on the site of the old Bhar castle which he destroyed. The place is said to have been founded by Bhawan, the brother of Dal, the Bhar chief. It was given to Burhan-ud-din Qittal, but it now belongs to the Bais Rana of Khajurgaon. There is a masonry mosque built by Sheikh Abdus Samad some 75 years ago. The population in 1901 numbered 1,456 persons, of whom 330 were Musalmans. A market is held here twice a week on Fridays and Mondays, the bazár being known as Achalganj. The village lands cover 943 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,700.

BHITARGAON, *Pargana* KHIRON, *Tahsîl* DALMAU.

A large village, or rather a collection of hamlets, situated in the north-east of the pargana, in latitude 26° 18′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Unao, at a distance of two miles east of Khiron and 20 miles from Rai Bareli. Markets are held here twice a week in the bazár known as Anandiganj. The village contains a temple dedicated to

Anandi Debi, and a large primary school. A small fair in honour of Anandi Debi takes place here annually. The population in 1901 numbered 4,198 persons of whom 517 were Musalmans. The village lands cover 3,232 acres and are divided into ten mahâls, of which four are held by Janwar zamindars and the rest in imperfect pattidari or joint zamindari by Brahmans, Kayasths and Janwar Rajputs. The total revenue paid is Rs. 4,845.

CHANDAPUR, *Pargana* SIMRAUTA, *Tahsîl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This village, which gives its name to the large Kanhpuria estate now held by Raja Chandra Chhur Singh, lies in latitude 26° 22′ north and longitude 81° 21′ east, at a distance of four miles east of Maharajganj and two miles north of the road from that place to Nigohan. A branch road runs north-east to Mau Gharbi on the road from Maharajganj to Inhauna. The place was founded by Raja Drigbijai Singh of Simrauta five generations ago. The old fort of the Raja was surrounded with jungle, much of which still remains; within it is the Raja's residence. There is a bazár here, known as Sheodarshanganj, in which markets are held twice a week. The population of the village at the last census numbered 1,177 souls, of whom 57 were Musalmans. Ahirs are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village lands cover 911 acres, of which a large area is under groves. The revenue amounts to Rs. 800 and is paid by the Raja, an account of whose family and estate has been given in Chapter III.

DALMAU, *Pargana and Tahsîl* DALMAU.

The capital of the pargana and the tahsîl headquarters is a fair-sized town of great antiquity and of considerable historical and archæological interest. It stands in latitude 26° 3′ north and longitude 81° 2′ east, on the bank of the Ganges, on the metalled road leading from Rai Bareli to Fatehpur, at a distance of 19 miles from Rai Bareli. Other roads lead to Salon and Allahabad, to Lalganj and Unao. Lalganj lies at a distance of eight miles north-west, while it is 60 miles from Lucknow and 48 miles from Cawnpore. The town is built on a steep cliff, which rises to a considerable height above the river. The surface of the

ground is uneven, being intersected with ravines. It is generally very healthy, except during the rains, when the Ganges is in flood. Besides the tahsíl headquarters, there is a police-station, post-office, munsifi, dispensary, cattle pound, an upper primary school, a small inspection-bungalow, and an opium godown with a tennis-court. There are three markets, of which the Purana bazár or Charai Mandi was built in the days of the Jaunpur kings; the second, Tikaitganj, was built by the great Oudh minister, Tikait Rai, in 1203 Hijri; and the third, Glynnganj, was built by Mr. W. Glynn, when Deputy Commissioner, in 1862. Though some shopkeepers reside permanently in the Purana bazár and Tikaitganj, there are regular market days: Sundays and Thursdays for Purana bazár; Saturdays and Wednesdays for Tikaitganj; and Mondays and Fridays for Glynnganj.

A considerable trade is carried on in hides for Cawnpore, oilseeds, grain and poppy seeds. There is a sarai with a mosque attached erected by Haji Zahid in 1006 Hijri. There are two fairs held at Dalmau, of which the chief takes place on the last day of Kartik and lasts for three days. It is known as the Katki fair and is the largest gathering in the district. It is nothing but a bathing festival for Hindus of all classes, as many as 150,000 persons of both sexes assembling to bathe in the Ganges. It is a common sight to see pilgrims doing *parikrama*, or measuring their length for the last five miles of the various roads leading to Dalmau, in expiation of some sin or in fulfilment of a vow. As usual in large bathing fairs, hucksters attend in numbers, but no regular trade takes place on this occasion. The other fair is Musalman in character and is held on the last Monday in Baisakh in honour of Makhdum Badr-ud-din Badr Alam, whose tomb still stands. He was an officer of Sultan Shams-ud-din Altamsh of Dehli. The gathering is of but little importance and is connected with the worship of Saiyid Salar.

Dalmau is administered under Act XX of 1856, the average annual income from the house-tax and other sources amounting to Rs. 900. The population in 1901 numbered 5,635 persons, of whom 937 were Musalmans.

Tradition says that Dalmau was founded by the Rathor Dal Deva of Kanauj, the brother of Raja Bala Deva, a

contemporary of Bahram Ghor of Persia. The same account says that the place fell into the hands of the Bhars after the death of Raja Partab Chandra of Kanauj in 530 A.D. Now this story is somewhat improbable, for another tradition, and one that is more universal, makes Dal and Bal Bhar chieftains. It is more likely that it was in the early days of history held by the Bhars, now represented by the Ahirs—a tradition that is strongly supported by the Ahir custom related below. The Rathor story is very confused, as it adds that Baldeo was also Raja of Kanauj, and in fact the importation of the Rathor kings seems to be merely an attempt to lend dignity to the origin of the town.

In 423 Hijri Salar Sahu, the father of Masaud, invaded the place, and having taken prisoner the chiefs of Karra and Manikpur granted this estate to Malik Abdulla. Since that time the Muhammadans have had a footing here. This grant and the existence of several tombs of Ghalib, Maliks Ali and Wali, and other martyrs, are proofs that they had possessions here in the time of Saiyid Salar. This town prospered during the reign of Altamsh of Dehli, in whose time Makhdum Badr-ud-din resided here. Thenceforward the town did well till the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who founded a school for the instruction of the people in Moslem lore. Its usefulness can be gathered from the perusal of a book called "Chandrani" in the vernacular edited by Mulla Daud of Dalmau. In 719 Hijri Yusuf, a gentleman resident of this town, had, in the time of the abovementioned Firoz Shah, built an Idgah; and on the same site still stands a similar building of modern origin. The stone is still visible on which a *qita* or pair of couplets engraved upon its surface gives the name of Yusuf, the builder, the reigning king, Firoz Shah, and the date 759 Hijri.

In 1394 A.D., at the close of the Tughlaq dynasty in the person of Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq, the Bhars attained great power in this country. After 1398, during the same king's reign, Khwaja Malik Sarwar, the subahdar of Jaunpur, raised the standard of independence, and took the title of Sultan-ush-Sharq. The provinces of Kanauj, Dalmau, Sandila, Bahraich and Bihar were included by him in his kingdom of Jaunpur. The town, however, though nominally belonging to the ruler of

Jaunpur, was in the possession of the Bhars. In the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi, who succeeded in 804 Hijri, Dal, a Bhar chief who lived in the fort of Dalmau, wished to obtain the hand of the daughter of Baba Haji, a Saiyid. The Saiyid went to Sultan Ibrahim and asked his assistance. The king marched with a large army, and having arrived on the day of the Holi festival, he killed Kakoran, the brother of Dal, who had opposed him at the village Sudamanpur, which is 14 miles distant from this town, and then conquered the whole Bhar army. The tomb of the same Dal is still standing about two miles from this town, and the Ahirs in the month of Sawan there offer milk on it. The Bhars were treated with terrible severity, of which traditions still survive. The author of the "Lataif-i-Ashrafi" writes that there has been no such terrible expedition in India since the invasion of the Arabs. There is a caste called Bharotia, a tribe of Ahirs, which is occasionally found in the villages of this pargana, and among them the custom exists that their women do not wear the ordinary nose-ring and glass bracelets in commemoration of that expedition. After the annihilation of this tribe, the Sheikhs, Saiyids and other followers of the king of Jaunpur, as also the descendants of those who had entered this country in the service of Masaud, were rewarded for their good services with zamindaris and other high honours, and settled in the towns Dalmau, Bareli, Bhaon, Jalalpur Dhai, Thulendi and elsewhere.

A masonry well and a garden on the bank of the river, erected by Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi in this town, still exist, and in the same garden there is the tomb of Muhammad Shah, the grandson of Sultan Ibrahim, who ascended the throne in 1440 A.D. and was killed in battle by his brother, Husain Shah. It is known as the Maqbara-i-Shah-i-Sharqi.

In 820 H. Ibrahim Shah restored the old fort of Dalmau which had fallen into decay during the Bhar war. This fort stands on a bluff, about 100 feet high, overhanging the Ganges. In shape it is an irregular quadrangle with its base on the river forming one of the long sides. The two north-eastern sides are, respectively, 163 and 315 yards long, the other two are of nearly equal dimensions, and the entire circumference may be estimated

at 900 yards or above half a mile. The corners, however, are advanced considerably, and the space is therefore circumscribed within by the retreating ramparts. The land sides particularly are almost crescent-shaped, and good flanking fire could be kept up from the advancing angles on every part of the rampart. The defences consist of vast earthen mounds from 40 to 60 feet high and some hundreds of feet thick, for in point of fact, except at one break in the middle where a deep hollow extends right through from the river face, the fort consists of one immense artificial mound covering about eight acres, which was originally crowned with a wall and appears to have been partially fenced with masonry all round.

At the south-east corner of the river face the masonry is still standing; the earth is cased with brickwork about four feet thick, and sloping at an angle of about 30 degrees to the ground; from this at a perpendicular height of about 40 feet the battlements rise wall within wall, each outer one acting as a buttress for that on the inside, and the whole is crowned by a *baradari,* or open pavilion, about one hundred feet above the river, to which at this point the descent is a sheer perpendicular.

This *baradari* and the mosque were built in 1049 H. by Nawab Sherandaz Khan, faujdar of Dalmau in the reign of Shahjahan, as is stated in a Persian inscription inside the mosque. The entire river face is scarped by the action of the water; on the land side the slopes are more gradual, but still would be very difficult to escalade.

It does not appear as if this work was originally designed for military purposes; there is no ditch on the land side and never has been. It further appears on examination that the steep scarp in many places was replaced originally by terraced steps, some of which with their brick casings are still to be seen. The remains of wells, too, are found outside the defences; only one small and modern well is within the enclosure; the mass of earthwork also is quite beyond what would be required even to resist modern artillery, and for defence against the engines of mediæval India exhibits an unaccountable prodigality of labour. It is apparent on inspection that the work is one of different ages; in several places the torrents of rain from the

high plateau within have forced their way out, forming yawning rifts or ravines, on entering which it appears that considerably within the present outer line of circumvallation, there exists a brick wall of excellent material and fine work laid without lime, resembling in all respects the early Buddhist work to be seen at Sarnath near Benares.

This wall appears to have been formerly all round the place; in some places it has been removed, on others the upper wall, which was formerly much higher than it appears at present, has tumbled down in vast masses, forming a glacis of mixed materials and concealing the ancient wall; the wall in fact has doubled over and the inner casing of earth alone is visible. The interior is studded here and there with houses, mosques and tombs of very inferior workmanship, dating mostly from the time of Akbar and Shahjahan. On the east there is a fine gateway, apparently erected by Ibrahim Shah, and largely composed of carved slabs, pillars and architraves which formed part of some ancient temple. The carvings are buried in the brickworks, and some are probably as old as the Guptas.

It would seem that the fort consists really of the ruins of two Buddhist *stupas* whose mounds were afterwards utilized by the Hindus for military purposes. It is certain that the entire structure is artificial, as can be seen by the exposure of the remains some 60 feet below the surface. The terraces, the brick plinth and wall, the ancient carvings and pillars, of types well known in Buddhist architecture, attest the same fact.

This mound, with its tottering pavilions and crumbling battlements, is perhaps the most picturesque object on the banks of the Ganges in Oudh. The deep stream of the Ganges, the only navigable branch, flows under the overhanging battlement from which yearly it cuts a portion away. In the face of the cliff so formed are seen walls, floors, arches and vaults; strangely carved blocks of stone protrude themselves, while here and there appear large earthen jars.

Dalmau was a very important station in the days of the Jaunpur kings, and in addition to the ordinary office-holders, there were appointed here several officers who are rarely found except in royal forts; for instance we hear of the Mutawalli, or

superintendent of *muafis;* the Muhtasil or religious censor; the Khatib, or reader of the *khutba;* the Nasibi, or teacher of the court rules; the Ghariali or time-keeper; the Guldagha, who branded the royal stud; and many others, such as mullas, astrologers and mace-bearers. Several of these were given rent-free grants in the neighbouring villages which are still held by their descendants.

On an isolated mound to the north-west of the town are the remains of a dargah built of Hindu materials. Theree are eight round pillars, each in two or three pieces, with most of the ornaments cut off. The place is said to have belonged to the two famous and ubiquitous heroes, Alha and Udal. Other objects of interest are the dargah of Makhdum Jahaniya, built in 1005 H., as stated in a Persian inscription, on the ruins of an old temple, as at Kanauj; the mosque of Makhdum Badr-ud-din, restored by Mirza Shukr-ullah, faujdar of Dalmau in the time of Akbar; and the sarai and mosque of Mír Sakhawat Ali, erected in 1006 H. by Haji Zahid.

Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, erected a brick-built house, and laid out a garden two miles north of this town. Since annexation the house has been pulled down, as it lay on the road then being constructed from Dalmau to Lalganj; only the southern wall now stands. It is said that Saadat Ali Khan, Nawab of Lucknow, was born in this very house. In 1173 H., during the rule of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, the rent-free tenures granted by the former kings were confiscated and there was considerable distress in consequence.

In the same year Pandit Gopal Rao, Mahratta, crossed the Ganges from the Duab and plundered this town. From that time the grandeur of the place and the respectability of its residents commenced to decline, and continued declining so much that at present it does not exhibit any trace of its former eminence. In the reign of Aurangzeb a battle took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans on the day of the bathing fair which cost the life of Sheikh Abul Alam, a gentleman of this town, and seven of his companions. In the reign of Muhammad Ali Shah, King of Lucknow, there was a fight between the royal troops stationed in the fort here and the residents of the town, anent a mosque.

DALMAU *Pargana, Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This pargana comprises the whole of the eastern half of the tahsíl and extends along the bank of the Ganges from Sareni and Khiron on the west to Salon on the east. To the north lies the large pargana and tahsíl of Rai Bareli. The two main features of the pargana are the river Ganges with its banks of alluvial soil in the south and the long tract of low-lying land, marked by a chain of deep and narrow jhíls that extends in a direction roughly parallel to that of the Ganges throughout the whole length of the north of the pargana. In this tract the soil is generally a firm excellent loam, but in places and particularly on the inside of sudden bends the soil frequently rises into *bhur* of a very poor quality. The country in the neighbourhood of the Ganges consists of large tracts of tamarisk jungle in the immediate vicinity of the river, giving place to a rich alluvial soil which is constantly submerged during the rains and whose productiveness varies according to the nature of the deposit left by the river every year. Between Khajurgaon and Dalmau the land stands higher and is free from inundation, so that a fair crop can be raised without irrigation. The south-western corner of the pargana is drained by the Loni river, which flows into the Ganges at Khajurgaon. Just before the confluence it is joined by a *nála* that runs in a southerly direction down the middle of the pargana.

The total area of Dalmau is 163,971 acres or 256 square miles. Of this, 82,536 acres or over 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 43,454 acres were classed as assessable and 37,981 acres as incapable of cultivation. The area under water amounts to as much as 13,560 acres and the grove land is of almost the same extent. Means of irrigation are fairly abundant. The main sources are the jhíls in the north and the numerous wells in the south. In years of scanty rainfall the northern portion is exposed to some danger from the jhíls running dry, especially as earthen wells in this direction are difficult to construct owing to the sandy nature of the subsoil. In ordinary years, however, half the cultivated area is irrigated, while a much larger proportion is within reach of water. The rabi area in this pargana exceeds that of the kharíf. The principal crops in the

winter harvests are barley, gram and wheat. Opium cultivation has shown a constant development of late years and now covers a very considerable area in this pargana. In the kharíf rice is the principal crop followed closely by juar, while there is a considerable area under urd, arhar and sugarcane. On the whole the pargana is very fertile—a fact which is amply demonstrated by the incidence of the revenue demand, which falls at the rate of Rs. 3-0-8 per acre of cultivation. The final demand of the present settlement is Rs. 2,34,121 as against Rs. 1,99,241 of the previous settlement.

There are in all 292 villages and townships in the pargana, containing a population in 1901 of 143,129 persons, being at the rate of 559 persons to the square mile. As in the rest of the tahsíl, Musalmans are few, amounting in all to 7,494 persons. The principal castes are Ahirs, Brahmans, Chamars and Rajputs. Dalmau, the capital of the pargana and tahsíl, and Lalganj are both places of considerable size and importance. Besides these, there are many large villages, the chief of which are Khajurgaon, Simarpaha, Bahai, Aihar, Gaura Hardo, and Sudamanpur, all of which are separately mentioned. Markets are held at Dalmau and Lalganj and at eight other places in the pargana.

There are two large fairs held in the pargana: at Dalmau and Sudamanpur; the former is the most important in the district and takes place in Kartik, lasting for three days, with an attendance of about 150,000 persons. A small fair also takes place at Gaura Hardo, but it is a recent institution of little importance.

Means of communication are fair. It lies off the railway; but there are two metalled roads, one running from Rai Bareli to Dalmau and Fatehpur, crossing the Ganges by a ferry; and the other from Rai Bareli to Lalganj. Unmetalled roads run from Dalmau to Salon *viâ* Jagatpur, where it is crossed by that from Allahabad and Mustafabad to Rai Bareli; from Dalmau to Mustafabad *viâ* Jalalpur Dhai; from Dalmau to Lalganj and Unao; and from Lalganj to Sareni, Bachhrawan and Ralpur ferry on the Ganges.

The pargana contains 292 villages, divided into 395 mahals. Of the latter, however, 26 are alluvial and merely consist of

portions of other mahals settled for a short period only. Taluqdars hold as many as 228 mahals, while the rest are owned by zamindars and coparcenary communities, chiefly of Bais, Brahmans and Musalmans, with a few Kayasths. The largest taluqdari estate is that of Khajurgaon, which comprises 88 mahals. The Raja of Birsinghpur at present holds the Simarpaha estate of 22 mahals. The Saibasi Bais taluqdar of Gaura Kasehti has 22 mahals; his kinsman of Narindpur Charhar, 15 mahals; of Chandania, 13 mahals; of Katghar, 10; of Korihar Sataon, eight; and of Deogaon nine mahals. Other members of the same clan comprise the taluqdars of Pilkha, with four mahals; Kasarua with three; and Pahu with one mahal. The Bengali taluqdar of Shankarpur holds 18 mahals of the old estate of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, while the Sikh grantees of Pandri Ganeshpur and Bhira Gobindpur each own four mahals of the same taluqa. The Saiyids of Alipur Chakrai now retain only three mahals in this pargana; while the taluqdars of Murarmau, Tiloi Chandapur and Tirbediganj each have a single mahal.

The history of the pargana is practically the history of these estates, and this has already been given in Chapter III. In ancient days the Bhars held all Dalmau. They were supplanted by the Musalmans, who in turn gave way before the incursions of the Bais. Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur divided the pargana into the six *tappas* of Dalmau, Jalalpur, Birkha, Bahai, Pandaria and Sataon; but these subdivisions have long disappeared. In Akbar's day the pargana lay in the Sarkar of Manikpur, with the exception of the small western portion known as Aihar which belonged to Lucknow. In the days of Safdar Jang, his great minister, Newal Rai, made Dalmau a *chakla* in the *nizamat* of Baiswara.

DALMAU *Tahsíl.*

This subdivision consists of a long stretch of country lying along the left bank of the Ganges, which separates the district from Fatehpur. To the west lie the Baiswara parganas of the Unao district, to the north and north-east is the Rai Bareli tahsíl, and to the south-east the Salon tahsíl which is separated from Dalmau by the Chob *nála.* The tahsíl consists

of three parganas: Dalmau, Sareni and Khiron, each of which are separately described with a detailed account of their agriculture, revenue and natural features. The river Ganges skirts the tahsíl for nearly forty miles and receives the drainage of the lower half of Sareni and Dalmau. The only affluent of any importance is the Loni river, which flows into the Ganges at Khajurgaon and drains the northern half of Sareni and the south of Khiron. All along the Ganges below the high bank of the river there is a stretch of low-lying alluvial soil, of which a considerable portion is cultivated, and which in some places, as for instance between Dalmau and Khajurgaon, stands high enough to escape the annual submersion by the river during the rains. From the high bank of the river the land slopes gradually towards the north, which is marked by a long chain of deep and narrow jhíls extending through the whole length of the tahsíl from north-west to south-east. These jhíls apparently mark the course of an ancient river which has now disappeared, leaving a tract of rich firm loam which suffers somewhat from deficient drainage. These jhíls form the main water-supply of the greater part of the tahsíl for the purposes of irrigation. Masonry wells are few and difficult to construct owing to the sandy nature of the subsoil, so that this portion of the tahsíl requires careful watching in years of drought or of deficient rainfall. Besides the river already mentioned, there are several *nálas* running into the Ganges; but these are of little importance, as they merely act as channels to draw off the rainwater, and are rather objectionable than otherwise, inasmuch as they cut up the surface of the country into ravines.

The total population of the tahsíl in 1901 numbered 270,900 persons, of whom 131,972 were males and 138,928 were females. These figures show a slight decrease during the last ten years, as the total in 1891 was 275,786 persons—a result which is due no doubt in part to the famine of 1897, when this portion of the district suffered most severely; at the same time the present total presents a considerable increase over that ascertained in 1881, when the census returns gave a population of 262,499. The area of the tahsíl is 472 square miles, so that the incidence of population is at the rate of 574 to the square mile. Classified

according to religions, we find that Hindus very largely predominate, Musalmans amounting to only 13,336. They are found in large numbers in very few places, such as Jalalpur Dhai, Dalmau, Bahai, Khiron and Simri. This is only natural, as the Dalmau tahsíl is the very heart of Baiswara, and the Bais at present hold 77 per cent. of the total area, while about half the rest represent the confiscated estate of Rana Beni Madho, which is now held by the Sikh Sardars and Babu Bhubhanaranjan, to whom the estate was granted after the mutiny. The principal landowners are the Rana of Khajurgaon, the Raja of Murarmau, the Bais taluqdars of Gaura, Simri and Chandania, and the Janwars of Khiron. Of the cultivating classes, high caste tenants are most numerous. About 40 per cent. is held by Brahmans and Rajputs, and nearly all the rest by Ahirs, Lodhs, Pasis and Muraos.

Of the Hindu caste, the most numerous are Brahmans, who numbered 36,168, followed by Ahirs, 35,883; Chamars, 30,308; Rajputs, 25,898; Pasis, 20,426; and Lodhs, 18,891. Among the Rajputs the Bais very largely predominate, while there are considerable numbers of Chauhans, Gautams, Janwars and Dikhits. Other well-represented castes are Gadariyas, Koris, Kurmis, Muraos, Nais, Telis and Banias. Of the Musalmans Gujars are the most numerous, followed by converted Rajputs, chiefly of the Bais, Chauhan and Bhale Sultan clans, while next to them come Behnas, Darzis, Pathans and Sheikhs.

There are no manufactures deserving of mention in this tahsíl, the only trade, beyond those involved in the supply of the mere necessaries of life, being that of the dealers in grain, cotton and hides, who send their goods from Dalmau to Cawnpore and Fatehpur.

The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision under a full-powered officer of the district staff. There is a tahsíldar with headquarters at Dalmau who exercises criminal and revenue powers, while he is assisted to a certain extent by Rana Sheoraj Singh of Khajurgaon, who exercises the powers of a magistrate of the second class within the limits of his estate and the powers of an honorary munsif in pargana Khiron. A munsif is stationed at Dalmau whose jurisdiction extends over the Dalmau and Salon

tahsíls. The tahsíl contains four thanas within its limits, Dalmau, Sareni, Lalganj and Jagatpur, while a considerable portion of Khiron in the north-west of Dalmau falls within the limits of the Gurbakhshganj circle, and a few villages of Dalmau belong to the Rai Bareli police sub-division.

There are in all 364 villages in the tahsíl, but of these only Dalmau and Lalganj, which are separately described, are worthy of the name of towns. Khiron is an old Muhammadan *qasba,* but it has greatly decayed of late years and is now of little importance. There are many small local bazars at which markets are held two or three times in a week. They have been described elsewhere either in the pargana articles, or under the villages in which they are situated; the principal are Gaura, Dinganj, Behta Kalan, Bhojpur and Maharaniganj.

The tahsíl is provided with a number of roads, of which only two are metalled. The first leads to Dalmau and Fatehpur crossing the Ganges by a ferry at Dalmau, and the second also leads from Rai Bareli to Lalganj, which is now the most important market in the district after Rai Bareli. Of the unmetalled roads the most important are those from Unao to Rai Bareli *viâ* Khiron and Gurbakhshganj, and from Unao to Dalmau *viâ* Lalganj, continuing eastwards to Jagatpur and Salon. Besides these; the roads from Bachhrawan to Gurbakhshganj and Lalganj, continuing to Ralpur on the Ganges; from Rai Bareli to Jagatpur and Allahabad; from Dalmau to Mustafabad; and from Lalganj to Sareni and Daundia Khera in Unao are the most worthy of mention. These roads are passable at all times of the year, except immediately after heavy rain, when the various streams bring down a large volume of water. There are bungalows at Dalmau and Lalganj. The lists of schools, post-offices, markets and fairs will be found in the appendix.

DIDAUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

A large village on the right bank of the Sai river, situated in latitude 26° 14′ north and longitude 81° 11′ east, at a distance of three miles from Rai Bareli on the road to Unao, a mile east of the junction with the metalled road to Lalganj. There is an aided school here, but nothing else of any importance. The

population in 1901 amounted to 2,224 persons, more than half of whom were Kurmis. It is held in taluqdari tenure, forming part of the Simarpaha estate, an old Bais property now held by the Amethia Raja of Birsinghpur. The village lands cover no less than 2,513 acres, of which about 320 are under groves and pay a revenue of Rs. 4,050.

DIH, *Pargana* PARSHADEPUR, *Tahsíl* SALON.

A large village in the north of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 8′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, on the west side of the road from Jais to Gukana ghát, at a short distance north of its junction with the road from Rai Bareli to Parshadepur and twelve miles from headquarters. About two miles to the south flows the river Sai. The village extends over 2,517 acres and is well wooded, nearly 500 acres being under groves. It is irrigated from wells and a large tank to the north. The greater part is held by the taluqdar of Tikari, but one small mahal is owned by Brahmans and another, Bairagipur, is revenue-free. Pasis form the chief cultivating caste. The population at the last census numbered 3,489 persons, of whom 318 were Musalmans. There is a primary school here, a cattle-pound, and a small bazár in which markets are held twice a week. A large fair takes place here on the occasion of the Ramlila. Dih derives its name from the old deserted site to the north of the village; but nothing is known of its history. It is said that in former days it was held by the Bhale Sultans, who were ousted by the Kanhpurias after a gallant defence. A village bank was started here in June 1901.

DRIGBIJAIGANJ, *vide* MAHARAJGANJ.

FURSATGANJ, *Pargana* ROKHA JAIS, *Tahsíl* SALON.

An important market with a railway station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, situated in latitude 26° 15′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Sultánpur, at a distance of twelve miles from Rai Bareli on the west and nine miles from Jais on the east. A branch road leads south-east to Mau. The bazár here has greatly

increased in importance with the advent of the railway, and there is now a large export trade from the southern portion of the tahsíl. The revenue mauza in which the bazár stands is known as Brahmani and is a taluqdari village of the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi. It covers an area of 1,381 acres and is assessed at Rs. 2,200. The population in 1901 numbered 1,690 persons, of whom 81 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus are large numbers of Ahirs and Banias. There is a post-office here and a small school maintained by the Court of Wards. The market days are Sundays and Thursdays in each week.

GAURA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This village, properly styled Gaura Hardo, to distinguish it from two or three others of the same name, lies in latitude 26° 3′ north and longitude 81° 11′ east, on the road from Dalmau to Salon, at a distance of some eight miles east of the former and six miles west of Jagatpur. The population at the last census numbered 2,501 souls, including 123 Musalmans and many Chamars. The village possesses a bazár known as Achalganj, a post-office and a school. A small fair takes place here at the Dasehra. The lands of Gaura cover 2,083 acres and are well cultivated. The village belongs to the Bais taluqdar, who pays a revenue of Rs. 2,900.

GURBAKHSHGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

This is the name of a bazár situated in the village of Onai, in latitude 26° 17′ north and longitude 81° 2′ east, at the junction of the roads from Rai Bareli to Unao and from Lalganj to Bachhrawan, some twelve miles west of the district headquarters. It contained at the last census 1,437 inhabitants, of whom 122 were Musalmans. Ahirs form the chief cultivating caste. Onai has a total area of 973 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 1,450; it is the property of the Bais taluqdar of Korihar Sataon, whose great-grandfather built the bazár and called it after his own name. The village of Sataon adjoins it on the east. Gurbakhshganj possesses a police-station, post-office, an inspection bungalow, cattle-pound and an aided school. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays.

HARCHANDPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

A village situated in 26° 20′ north latitude and 81° 10′ east longitude, on the road from Rai Bareli to Lucknow at a distance of eleven miles from the district headquarters. There is a railway station here on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which has added considerably to the importance of the bazár known as Raghubarganj. This bazár was founded by Thakurain Udairaj Kunwar in 1894, after the opening of the railway, in memory of her husband, Thakur Raghubar Bakhsh Singh, the taluqdar of Hasnapur. It is one of the chief markets in the tahsíl, and there is a busy export trade in corn, hides and oilseeds. The village contains a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a large primary school. There is a military encamping-ground to the north-west of the road and near the village. Harchandpur stands on the right bank of the Baita, a tributary stream of the Sai river. It possessed in 1901 a population of 1,457 persons, mainly Brahmans and Banias. It is a pattidari village belonging to a large body of Kayasths, who pay a revenue of Rs. 1,275. The village was founded by Nabh Rai, the Kayasth diwan of Raja Tilok Chand, who adopted his son, Har Chand, in 1350 Sambat.

HARDOI, *Pargana* HARDOI, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The capital of the pargana stands in latitude 26° 24′ north and longitude 81° 12′ east, on the side of the road from Maharajganj to Bachhrawan at a distance of eighteen miles north from Rai Bareli. It is said to have been founded by Hardeo, a Bhar, and named after him; but this must have been some 900 years ago, for it contains the tomb of Agha Shahid of Saiyid Salar's army. Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur built here a mud fort which is now ruined. This king gave the village to one of his followers named Saiyid Jalal-ud-din. The place at the last census contained a population of 1,378 persons, all of whom are Hindus, mostly Kurmis, to whom the place belongs. The village is divided into three mahals, each held in imperfect pattidari tenure, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,710. There are fifteen masonry houses in the town, the remainder being built of mud. A strange superstition is connected with the tomb of

Agha Shahid. If in the course of any dispute between two parties a deed is produced whose genuineness is denied, the propounder places it on the tomb, and whoever impugns it has to take it off the tomb and tear it. According to the superstition whoever thus challenges a genuine document loses his thumb, which gives way instead of the parchment. Adjoining Hardoi on the south is Atra, the property of the Raja of Atra Chandapur.

HARDOI *Pargana, Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This is the smallest pargana of the district, lying in the south of the tahsíl between Bachhrawan on the west and Simranta on the east. To the north is Kumhrawan, and to the south the pargana and tahsíl of Rai Bareli. The northern portion is drained by a stream which originates in some jhíls in Bachhrawan and Kumhrawan, and in the south there are some large stretches of water, the chief being that at Salethu. The soil resembles that of the rest of the tahsíl, being a stiff loam of great fertility, and this in connection with the fact that Kurmis are the chief cultivating class renders the outturn of an excellent quality. The total area of the pargana is 15,575 acres or nearly 26 square miles. Of this 7,496 acres or 48 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 4,508 acres were returned as assessable, and 3,571 acres as either barren or occupied by sites and roads or under water. There are ample means of irrigation, owing to the numerous tanks, and in ordinary years some 60 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, while nearly 85 per cent. is within reach of water. Rice is the principal crop, amounting to over two-thirds of the kharíf harvest, the rest consisting chiefly of juar and urd. In the rabi wheat and gram are the chief crops, while there is a fair proportion of good opium cultivation. The revenue stands at the high rate of Rs. 3-5-0 per acre of cultivation, and in all amounts to Rs. 22,476, including the demand for four villages held on a permanent settlement. The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 14,292 persons, being at the rate of 549 to the square mile. All but 517 of these were Hindus, chiefly Ahirs, Kurmis, Lodhs and Brahmans. There has been a decrease in the numbers of late years, for in

1869 the total was 15,700, this pargana having suffered, owing to the nature of the soil, in the famine of 1897. There are in all 23 villages, of which 14 are held by taluqdars, Kanhpurias for the most part, while the permanently-settled villages form part of the taluqa of the Khattris of Mauranwan. The remainder belong for the most part to Kurmis and Brahmans. None of the villages are of any great size: the largest are Salethu, Raghupur and Hardoi. There are two small markets at Babuganj and Newalganj, which only supply the neighbouring villages. There is but one road in the pargana, passing through Hardoi from Bachhrawan to Maharajganj.

The pargana was originally held by the Bhars. They were attacked by a party of Saiyid Salar Masaud's forces, who were joined here by Agha, an attendant of Taj-ud-din of Bachhrawan; but the Bhars managed to drive off their assailants and slew Agha. They retained possession for four hundred years after, and were then annihilated by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. The Kanhpurias acquired a footing in the pargana somewhat more than a century ago. Babu Baz Bahadur having quarrelled with his brother, Raja Aman Singh of Chandapur, took up his residence in Hanswaria of pargana Simrauta, next to Hardoi. By the connivance of the chakladar he obtained possession of eight villages in Hardoi, which he called the Atra taluqa. His son, Babu Raghunath Singh, afterwards succeeded by adoption to the Chandapur estate to which Atra was united. The villages now held by the Mauranwan family were confiscated from the Amethias in 1858.

INHAUNA, *Pargana* INHAUNA, *Tahsīl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 26° 31′ north and longitude 81° 29′ east, on the north-eastern border of the district, at the junction of the roads from Rai Bareli to Rudauli in Bara Banki and from Lucknow to Jaunpur, and 29 miles from Rai Bareli. It is a place of considerable antiquity and gave its name to one of the mahals of the Oudh Government; after annexation it was the headquarters of a tahsīl of the Sultanpur district until 1869. Since the removal of the tahsīl and police-station the place has considerably declined. In 1869 there were 3,974

inhabitants. It contained at the last census a population of 3,373 persons, of whom 1,454 were Musalmans. The bazár, known as Ratanganj, was built by Ratan Narain, the tahsildar, in 1863. The town lands cover 2,230 acres, of which 268 acres are under groves, which almost surround the main site: the place belongs to Sheikhs, Brahmans and Kayasths, who hold it on zamindari tenure and pay a revenue of Rs. 3,450. There is a post-office here, a cattle-pound, and a large middle vernacular school. To the north of the Lucknow road is a military encamping-ground. The ruins of the old Nawabi fort are still to be seen in the southern portion of the town.

INHAUNA *Pargana, Tahsil* MAHARAJGANJ.

This pargana occupies the north-eastern corner of the district and is bounded on the south by Mohanganj, from which it is separated by the Naiya river. To the west and south-west lies Simrauta, to the north is the district of Bara Banki, and to the east the Jagdispur pargana of the Sultanpur district. The river Gumti flows at a distance of some five miles from the northern boundary and has some influence on the character of the pargana, as the soil, while generally resembling that of the rest of the tahsíl, is of a somewhat lighter nature. It is in general a good loam with a small proportion of clay in the neighbourhood of the numerous depressions that form a chain of jhíls along the north and eastern sides of the pargana. At the same time, while the soil is lighter in texture than that of the neighbouring parganas of Simrauta and Mohanganj, it never descends to *bhur*. The total area of the pargana is 64,017 acres or 100 square miles. Of this, 31,300 acres or 49 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 21,941 acres were classed as culturable, including groves, and 10,776 acres as barren, or incapable of cultivation. The grove area is large, amounting to 7,299 acres, and of the barren land about half is under water. Though less favourably situated in this respect than the rest of the tahsíl, means of irrigation are fairly abundant. In ordinary years about 50 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, while a much greater proportion is within reach of water. Wells can everywhere be easily constructed and the water is close to the

surface. Rice is the principal crop in the kharíf, followed at a considerable distance by juar and urd. Sugarcane cultivation is practically non-existent. In the rabi, gram and peas are the principal crops, followed by wheat, while there is a fair amount of opium. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 83,015, being at the rate of Rs. 2-9-7 per acre of cultivation. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 66,484.

The population of the pargana in 1901 amounted to 61,894 persons, of whom 51,196 were Hindus and 10,698 Musalmans. There has been a little change in this respect during the last 30 years, the population in 1869 being 57,519 persons; the present density is 618 to the square mile. There are in all 77 villages in the pargana, generally of a fair size, but the only town is Inhauna, which is separately mentioned. Of the larger villages the most important are Khara, Panhauna, Satanpur and Rastamau. Markets are held twice a week at ten places in the pargana, but none of these are of any size. A fair takes place twice a year at Aharwa, where about 10,000 worshippers assemble in honour of Aharwa Debi on the 8th sudi of Chait and Kuar.

The pargana is fairly well provided with the means of communication. The Lucknow-Jaunpur road traverses the north-eastern border, passing through Inhauna, where it is crossed by the road from Maharajganj to Rudauli. Another road leads from Inhauna in a southerly direction to Mohanganj and Jais, crossing the Rai Bareli-Fyzabad road at Mohanganj. In the west of the pargana there is a road from Mohanganj to Haidargarh in the Bara Banki district.

The 77 villages are divided into 119 mahals, of which 23 are owned by taluqdars, 52 in zamindari, and the rest in pattidari or bhaiyachara tenure. Of the taluqdars, the Raja of Tiloi owns four mahals; the Bharsaiyans of Bahua eleven mahals; six belong to the Bais of Panhauna; one is the property of the Raja of Chandapur, and one, Hathrauna, is held in permanent settlement by Lala Girdhari Lal of the Mauranwan family of Khattris. The other landowners are chiefly Bais, Bharsaiyan Musalmans, Brahmans and Kayasths. The Bharsaiyans once had the greater portion of the pargana, but much of their

possessions has passed into other hands. The history of the taluqas has been given in Chapter III.

In early days the pargana was held by the Bhars, remains of whose occupation are to be traced in one or two villages. They were attacked and their fort taken by Qazi Badr-ud-din, an officer in the army of Saiyid Salar. After this, however, it would appear that the Bhars again recovered the pargana which they shared with Dhobis. Their place was taken by the Gandeo Bais, whose history is told in the account of the Panhauna and Bahua taluqas. The Musalman family of Chaudhris in Inhauna claim to have been established there since the invasion of Saiyid Salar, and to be descended in the twenty-fourth generation from Qazi Badr-ud-din.

ITAURA BUZURG, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SALON.

A village on the western border of the pargana, situated in latitude 26° 0′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east, at the junction of the roads from Fursatganj to Gukana ghát and Fatehpur and from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, at a distance of seventeen miles from Rai Bareli and forty miles from Partabgarh. The village is a very large one, covering 5,180 acres; it is divided into as many as nineteen mahals held in single and joint zamindari by some of the Nain Kanhpurias, who pay a revenue of Rs. 6,625. The population in 1901 amounted to 3,896 persons, of whom 92 only were Musalmans; the chief cultivating class are Chamars. There is an aided school with an attendance of 137 pupils. In 1245 H. a great fight took place between the Raja of Tiloi and Rai Jagannath Bahadur, which resulted in the defeat of the former and the retention of the village by its old proprietor. Adjoining Itaura is the bazár of Babuganj, at which markets are held twice weekly.

JAGATPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

The village lies in the east of the pargana, in latitude 20° 3′ north and longitude 81° 17′ east, at the junction of the roads from Rai Bareli to Allahabad and from Dalmau to Salon. It had in 1901 a population of 1,537 inhabitants, of whom 76 were Musalmans, a large proportion of the Hindus being Ahirs. The

village contains a police-station, post-office, dispensary, cattle-pound, and a large primary school. The dispensary was built by Raja Dakhinaranjan Mukarji, and is now supported by his successor, Babu Bhubhanaranjan Mukarji, the present taluqdar of Shankarpur. He is the owner of the village, for which he pays a revenue of Rs. 2,500. The place was formerly part of the estate of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, whose great fort was at Shankarpur, a hamlet lying to the north-east.

To the south of Jagatpur lies the great mound of Tanghan, over a mile in diameter and surrounded by a deep ditch. This is an old Buddhist site and contains numerous remains, the chief of which is a large brick *stupa* over thirty feet high. Many traces of solid brickwork and large quantities of broken terra-cottas, burnt and unburnt clay seals, and Buddhist coins prove the antiquity of the place; but the site has not been identified with any known Buddhist town.

JAIS, *Pargana* ROKHA JAIS, *Tahsīl* SALON.

This famous old Muhammadan town lies in the north-east of the pargana, in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, on the north side of the metalled road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, at a distance of twenty miles from the former, 36 miles from the latter and 16 miles from Salon. To the south of the main road runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with a station about a mile and a half to the west of the town. Branch roads lead from Jais to Nasirabad and Salon on the south, to Jagdispur on the north-east and Inhauna on the north. The population of the town at the first census of 1869 numbered 11,317 persons, and in 1901 had risen to 12,688, of whom 7,161 were Hindus, 5,502 Musalmans and 25 Jains.

Jais stands high above the surrounding plain and is most picturesquely situated; the town is admirably drained, but the streets are poor and narrow. It has several times been proposed to extend Act XX of 1856 to the place, but the scheme has been abandoned owing to the general poverty of the inhabitants. The town lands are very extensive, covering 6,118 acres, and are divided into 20 mahals, held by coparcenary communities of Saiyids, Sheikhs and Kayasths. The total revenue is Rs. 8,308.

The town contains a dispensary, post-office, inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound and a flourishing middle school. There are four markets, known as the Purana bazár; that of Munshiganj, built in 1834 by Munshi Ghulam Hasan, sarishtadar of the Lucknow Resident; a third, Ghafurganj, erected by Abdul Ghafur, a lambardar of Sheikhana; and Kazimganj, built in 1876 by Kazim Husain. The trade is chiefly in corn, tobacco, cotton cloth and muslin. The manufacture of muslin for many years gave Jais a great reputation, as is recorded in Chapter II, but the output at the present time is very small.

The place is said to have been originally a Bhar fortress, known as Udianagar, or Ujalikanagar and the mounds on which the town is built are composed of the remains of the ancient city. Its irregular appearance is popularly attributed to the caprice of its monarch, who in constantly recurring fits of drunkenness had a methodical madness for raising fortifications. In the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, when Saiyid Salar Masaud entered this country, he sent Saiyid Imam-ud-din Khilji to subjugate Udianagar. He expelled the Bhars, but lost his life, and his tomb is here pointed out below the town. The tombs of several of his followers are also shown, of enormous size. One, said to be that of Qutb-ud-din Ghazi, is fully nine yards in length. Since those days Udianagar was held by the Musalmans, and called Jais, probably a corruption of the Persian 'Jaish,' a camp, though other fanciful derivations have been suggested. The Jami Masjid is the chief architectural structure in the town. It is built on the ruins, and with the materials of an old Hindu temple, and probably dates from the Musalman conquest, though it was restored by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. Close by is the mosque of Sheikh Abdul Karim, built in 1085 H., as is stated in a Persian inscription. There is also an imámbára of Saiyid Makhdum Ashraf Jahangir, whose tomb is at Kichhauchha in the Fyzabad district, who shut himself up in a cell for forty days in this place. A fair is held here annually during the first nine days of Zi-ul-hijja, to which men supposed to be possessed of evil spirits are brought. There is another imámbára built by Sadiq Ali Shah, Kumedan, in 1211 H., at a cost of Rs. 12,500. It is a handsome building ornamented with texts from the Qurán,

which are engraved all over the roof and walls in large letters. Among famous men of this town may be mentioned Malik Muhammad Jaisi, who compiled the "Padmawat," a vernacular work, during the reign of Sher Shah. He was a disciple of Makhdum Ashraf. Another was Khwaja Sultan, minister of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, whose descendant was Abdul Ghafur, who built the bazár and a mud *sarai* some twenty-five years ago. Others were Sheikh Abdul Karim, Subahdar of the Deccan; Saiyid Abdul Qadir, tutor of Bahadur Shah; and Saiyid Azmatullah, Sadr-us-sadur during the reign of Muhammad Shah. Maulvi Wasil Ali Khan was Qazi-ul-quzzat in Allahabad; his descendants now live near Mirzapur.

It seems probable that the term Jaiswar, which is frequently applied to a subdivision of several low and middle class castes, takes its name from this town, just as we also obtain Kanaujia and Ajodhyabasi.

JALALPUR DHAI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

An ancient village, in latitude 26° 1′ north and longitude 81° 9′ east, at a distance of eight miles east of Dalmau, two miles north of the Ganges, and sixteen miles south of Rai Bareli on the new road from Dalmau to Mustafabad. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,803 persons, of whom 659 were Musalmans. It was formerly a place of some importance, but it has now declined into a merely agricultural village with a school and a small bazár, known as Fazalganj, founded by Sheikh Fazal Ali, a follower of Raja Darshan Singh, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the village. The place is said to have been founded by Raja Dhai Sen prior to the Musalman invasion. Jalal-ud-din Ansari founded the village of Jalalpur near the old town of Dhai which still exists. This Jalal-ud-din obtained the village in gift from Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur; but his descendants now only retain a small portion of the village, consisting of a share in one of the six mahals, the remainder being held by Bais and Banias. The revenue amounts to Rs. 2,234. There are in the village the tombs of two followers of Saiyid Salar, named Saidan Shah and Bahlol.

JOHWA SHARQI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

A large village in the north-west corner of the pargana, covering with its many hamlets a considerable area. It lies in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 81° 6′ east, at a distance of eighteen miles from Rai Bareli between the railway and the road from Bachhrawan to Lalganj. Two miles to the south flows the river Sai. The place is only noticeable for its population, which in 1901 amounted to 3,500 souls, of whom 101 were Musalmans. Ahirs form the prevailing Hindu caste. There is a large school here, and an agricultural bank was opened experimentally in 1901. The village is surrounded with groves, which cover some 640 acres out of a total area of 4,960 acres, and contains two large tanks on the north and east. It formerly belonged to Major Orr, but was purchased at the sale of his estate by the Bais taluqdar of Korihar Sataon. The revenue is Rs. 5,600.

KANDRAWAN, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SALON.

A large and scattered village near the banks of the Ganges, situated in 25° 53′ north latitude and 81° 16′ east longitude, on the road from Salon to Khaga, at a distance of 22 miles from Rai Bareli, two miles from Mustafabad, and twelve miles from Manikpur. The village contains nothing of any interest and is only noticeable for the size of its population, which in 1901 numbered 3,581 persons, the majority of whom are Ahirs. The village lands cover an area of 3,227 acres and are divided into five mahals, of which three are held by Kanhpurias and two by Bais, the total revenue being Rs. 5,500. There is a ferry over the Ganges, two miles east of the village, leading to Naubasta in the Fatehpur district.

KATHWARA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

A large village situated in latitude 26° 19′ north and longitude 81° 12′ east, on the main road from Rai Bareli to Lucknow, at a distance of six miles from Rai Bareli and two miles from Harchandpur. It lies on the left bank of the Baita stream at a short distance from its junction with the Sai. The railway passes through the village, the nearest station being Harchandpur. The village consists of three mahals held in single

zamindari tenure; two of them belong to Saiyids and the third to Sheikhs. The total revenue is Rs. 2,250. The population in 1901 amounted to 2,622 persons, of whom 1,031 were Musalmans. There is a small market known by the name of Shamsherganj; but very little trade is carried on here. The village contains a primary school, but there is nothing else of any interest or importance.

KHAJURGAON, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This village stands on the banks of the Ganges, in latitude 26° 5′ north and longitude 80° 57′ east, at a distance of some five miles west of Dalmau. It covers an area of 1,169 acres and contained in 1901 a population of 2,638 persons, of whom 183 were Musalmans. The place is chiefly noticeable as being the headquarters of the great taluqa of Rana Sheoraj Singh, the history of whose family has been given in Chapter III. Besides the house of the Rana, Khajurgaon contains a dispensary, maintained by the estate, a large primary school, and a bazár known as Raghunathganj.

KHIRON, *Pargana* KHIRON, *Tahsíl* DALMAU.

The capital of the pargana is an old Muhammadan *qasba* situated in latitude 26° 17′ north and longitude 80° 55′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Unao, at a distance of 24 miles from Rai Bareli. It is the headquarters of a taluqa belonging to Janwars and the home of some old families of Kayasth qanúngos, many of whom are descendants of Rai Sahib Rai, a chakladar under the nawabi Government, the remains of whose fort are still to be seen. There is a large tank to the north and east of the town and a number of good groves. In Khiron there is a large primary school, a cattle-pound, a branch post-office and two bazárs known as Balbhaddarganj and Raghunathganj, where markets are held twice a week. The place has greatly decayed of late years and the population has sunk from 3,408 in 1869 to 2,669 in 1901. Of the latter, 559 were Musalmans, nearly all of them being Pathans. In the village there are some kankar quarries. A fair is held in Phagun at the temple of Balbhaddareshwar Mahadeo. Near the town is the tomb of one Fateh

Shahid, one of the companions of Saiyid Salar. The lands of Khiron cover 1,930 acres and are held by the Janwar taluqdar at a revenue of Rs. 3,000.

KHIRON *Pargana, Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This is a compact pargana, occupying the north-west portion of the tahsíl, being bounded on the south by Sareni, from which it is separated by the Loni river for the eastern half of the boundary, and on the east by Dalmau and Rai Bareli. To the north and west lies the Unao district, the adjoining parganas being Mauranwan on the north, and the Baiswara parganas of Patan Bihar, Panhan and Bhagwantnagar on the west. The south of the pargana is drained by the Loni river, but the north lies low and is ill drained by a string of jhíls that extend across the whole of the south of the district, originating in Unao and continuing through Dalmau and Salon into Partabgarh. The soil is for the most part loam, occasionally rising into *bhur;* but much of this is culturable when within the reach of irrigation. The *bhur* is found along the Loni and near the big jhíls, especially on the inside of sudden bends.

The total area of the pargana is 65,092 acres or 101 square miles. Of this 36,587 acres, or 56 per cent., were cultivated in 1903; while 15,344 acres including grove lands were classed as culturable, and 13,161 acres barren or incapable of cultivation. Means of irrigation are plentiful, and in ordinary years half the cultivated area is watered. Wells are somewhat deficient, the jhíls being the chief source of supply which might constitute an element of danger in dry years, although the number of wells has recently been increased. The subsoil is sandy and earthen wells are somewhat difficult to construct. In dry seasons the Loni is dammed and its waters constitute a valuable addition to the means of irrigation. The principal crops raised in the pargana are, in the kharíf, juar, rice, urd, bajra and sugarcane, the latter being more largely grown than in any other pargana of the district; in the rabi, barley largely predominates, followed by wheat, gram and peas. There is a fair percentage of poppy cultivation. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Lodhs and Pasis. The revenue now stands at

Rs. 1,05,234 nominal and Rs. 1,04,295 actual, the difference being due to the fact that three villages are held by the Janwar taluqdar of Purseni on a permanent settlement. The demand falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-14-1 per acre of cultivation. At the previous settlement the revenue was Rs. 89,297.

The population of Khiron in 1901 numbered 69,096 persons, being at the rate of 686 to the square mile. It has remained fairly constant for the past forty years, the present figures showing a slight increase over that of 1869 and a decrease from the total in 1891. Musalmans are few in numbers, only amounting to 3,607. There are no towns in the pargana, except perhaps Khiron itself. Of the larger villages, Bhitargaon, Pahu and Satanpur have the largest populations. Markets are held twice a week at Raghunathganj and Balbhaddarganj in Khiron, Anandiganj in Bhitargaon, and Drigpalganj in the village of Aindhi. There are two fairs held annually in the pargana, at Khiron and Bhitargaon. Several roads pass through the pargana. The most important is that from Rai Bareli to Unao, which passes through Bhitargaon and Khiron. It is joined by the road from Dalmau and Lalganj at a short distance beyond the Unao border. The road from Lalganj to Bachhrawan traverses the eastern boundary of the pargana, and there is a branch road from Khiron through Simri to Sareni.

In early times the pargana of Khiron was, like other neighbouring parganas, in the possession of the Bhars, and the existence of the tomb of Fateh Shahid leads to the supposition that it was invaded by Salar Masaud. A period of nearly eight hundred years has elapsed since Raja Abhai Chand, of the Bais clan, drove away the Bhars and brought the pargana into his dominions. Raja Sathna, eighth from Abhai Chand, founded a village and called it after his own name, Satanpur. He built a fort there, calling the whole pargana Satanpur, from the principal town. This arrangement remained till the time of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula, when Raja Niwaz Singh's brother, the tahsildar of the pargana, built a fort in Khiron, and fixed upon it as the seat of the tahsíl. The pargana was then and since called Khiron.

The 123 villages of the pargana are divided into 150 mahals, of which 88 whole villages are held by taluqdars. The Janwars

of Pahrauli own 21 mahals, and the taluqdar of Purseni three mahals. The rest are the property of the Naihasta family of Bais, which takes its name from a village of this pargana. The Rana of Khajurgaon owns 17 mahals; 21 belong to the Simri taluqa, eight to Chandania, five to Pahu, four to Gaura in Unao, two to Udrehra, one to Korihar Sataon, and six to the Simarpaha estate, now in the possession of the Amethia Raja of Birsinghpur. The history of all these families has been already given in Chapter III.

KORIHAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* RAI BARELI.

A very large village situated in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 81° 4′ east, about a mile to the south of the road from Rai Bareli to Gurbakhshganj and Unao, at a distance of nine miles from Rai Bareli. It is the headquarters of the Bais taluqa of Korihar Sataon, the latter village adjoining Korihar on the north-west. There is a primary school here, and a dispensary, supported by the taluqdar. There was till recently a female dispensary, but this was not successful and was closed in 1904. A market is held here twice a week, on Fridays and Mondays. The population of Korihar in 1901 numbered 3,501 persons, of whom 191 were Musalmans. Lodhs are the chief cultivating class. The area of the village is 3,970 acres and it is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 5,400. A mile south of Korihar is the village of Hajipur, which contains the remains of a large Bais fort.

KUMHRAWAN, *Pargana* KUMHRAWAN, *Tahsil* MAHARAJGANJ.

The village which gives its name to the pargana lies in latitude 26° 33′ north and longitude 81° 16′ east, some two miles east of the road from Bachhrawan to Haidargarh, twelve miles north of Maharajganj and 28 miles from Rai Bareli. The village consists of a main site and a few scattered hamlets, covering in all an area of 715 acres and containing at the last census a population of 763 persons, a large proportion of whom are Brahmans. It is held in taluqdari tenure by the Amethia Raja of Birsinghpur whose residence stands in the large fort of Sheogarh

which adjoins Kumhrawan on the west. Some Kayasths of the old qanúngo family have occupancy rights in the village. The place is well wooded, 110 acres being under groves. A great proportion of the land is cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 1,425. Kumhrawan for many generations was the headquarters of the taluqa, and so remained till Raja Araru Singh built Sheogarh. The old fort was abandoned and the land on which it stood has been brought under the plough.

KUMHRAWAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This pargana lies on the northern border of the district between Simrauta on the east and Bachhrawan on the south-west. To the south lies Hardoi, while to the north is the Haidargarh pargana of Bara Banki, and to the north-west the Mohanlalganj pargana of the Lucknow district. In its general aspect it resembles the rest of the tahsíl, the soil being a firm stiff loam, with numerous depressions in which the water collects. In the neighbourhood of these jhíls the soil has a tendency to clay, but the pargana is entirely free from *bhur*. The Naiya stream flows through the north of the pargana, consisting rather of a chain of jhíls than a regular river. Water is everywhere close to the surface, and hence with the aid of the numerous tanks means of irrigation are ample, and in ordinary years half the cultivated area receives water.

The total area of the pargana is 44,636 acres or nearly 70 square miles. Of this, 22,544 acres or over 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 11,331 acres, including grove land, were classed as assessable, and 10,761 acres as barren or not available for cultivation, half of this area being under water. The principal crop is rice, which by itself largely exceeds the rabi area. There is a considerable amount of juar, and sugarcane is here grown more largely than in the rest of the tahsíl. In the rabi, wheat and gram predominate, the only other noticeable feature being the garden crops.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 68,505, being at the rate of Rs. 3 per cultivated acre, which is hardly exceeded in any other pargana of the district. The demand at the previous settlement was Rs. 53,717. Kurmis are the principal

cultivating class and their presence largely accounts for the high standard of cultivation in this pargana. The total population in 1901 was 40,045, being at the rate of 572 to the square mile. Of these, only 1,458 are Musalmans, an unusually low proportion. There are in all 58 villages, none of any importance, the largest being Gurh, Bainti and Sehgaon. Kumhrawan is a wholly insignificant village with a population of 763 persons. Markets are held at Ararugani, Sehgaon, Bainti, Sheoambarganj and Sheogarh, but none have any but local importance. Communications are poor. The road from Bachhrawan to Haidargarh passes through the centre of the pargana in a north-easterly direction through Bainti and that from Maharajganj to Haidargarh touches the eastern border; but neither of these is metalled.

The 58 villages of the pargana are divided into 81 mahals, of which 41 are held by taluqdars. The Raja of Birsinghpur has 26 mahals, and his kinsmen of Usah and Dehli six and three mahals respectively. Other Amethias hold eighteen more mahals in zamindari or pattidari tenure. Besides these, three mahals belong to the Sikh Shahzada of Pandri Ganeshpur, and three to the Kurmi taluqdar of Sehgaon Pachhimgaon. The history of these families has been already given in Chapter III. The other landowners are Kurmis, who give their name to the pargana, but who have lost most of their old estates. Besides their small taluqa they retain the villages of Mawaia and Tamanpur, as well as portions of three others. Brahmans and Kayasths each have shares in two villages, and two mahals are held revenue-free by Goshains.

The pargana was formerly included in Haidargarh, but was separated by the great názim, Almas Ali Khan, owing to the incessant quarrels between the two Amethia taluqdars of Kumhrawan and Pokhra Ansari. It originally consisted of 120 villages, but was reduced to its present size at the first regular settlement.

KUNSA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

This is one of the largest villages in the district and lies in 26° 20′ north latitude and 81° 2′ east longitude, on the western border of the pargana, at a distance of fourteen miles from Rai

Bareli. Close to the village on the south flows the river Sai, which is crossed by the road from Bachhrawan to Lalganj, about a mile to the east of the main site and some two miles north of the Gurbakhshganj police-station. The village lands of Kunsa cover no less than 6,980 acres, including 670 acres of grove land, and contain the main village and numerous hamlets with an aggregate population at the last census of 5,214 persons. Brahmans are the chief cultivating class. The village forms part of the Bais taluqa of Korihar-Sataon and is assessed at Rs. 9,900. The place is of little importance save for its size. There are a large primary school here and a small bazár, known as Parshan Kunwarganj, in which markets are held twice a week.

LALGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

A flourishing little market town, situated in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 80° 59′ east, on the metalled road from Rai Bareli, which goes on to Bhitarighat and Fatehpur, at a distance of six miles north-west of Dalmau, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, and 19 miles from Rai Bareli. Other roads lead from Lalganj to Unao and to Baksarghat in Daundia Khera. After Rai Bareli this is the chief bazár in the district. Markets are held here twice a week, and there is a considerable road-borne trade in hides, oilseeds and cloth with Cawnpore. The road to Rai Bareli was metalled in 1902—1904 in consequence of the growing importance of the place. Lalganj contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound, and a large primary school. A road inspection bungalow has lately been erected here. The population in 1901 numbered 2,685 persons, of whom 270 were Musalmans. There is a large number of Banias and a colony of Bais in the town. The name of the revenue mauza is Datauli Lalganj, the village of Datauli having been founded by Sheo Singh of Simarpaha on an ancient site. The bazár was built by his descendant, Lal Singh, and named after him, Lalganj. There is a handsome Thakurdwara here erected by a former Thakurain of Simarpaha. The lands of Datauli cover 1,016 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,975, now paid by the Raja of Birsinghpur, who is in possession of the Simarpaha estate.

LODHWARI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

A large village on the left bank of the Sai river in the south-eastern corner of the tahsíl, situated in latitude 26° 9′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east, at a short distance south-west of the unmetalled road that runs from Rai Bareli to Parshadepur, which runs through the north-eastern corner of the village, and eight miles from Rai Bareli. There is a small bazár here, where markets are held twice a week and an aided indigenous school. The village contains as many as 32 hamlets covering 3,883 acres, and its population in 1901 amounted to 3,218 persons, of whom the great majority are Ahirs. It was formerly part of the estate of Rana Beni Madho, which was confiscated after the mutiny, and is now held in zamindari tenure by one of the Sikh Sardars, who pays a revenue of Rs. 7,000.

MAHARAJGANJ, *Pargana* SIMRAUTA, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The headquarters of the tahsíl takes its name from a bazár, formerly known as Drigbijaiganj, which was founded in the village of Atrehta by Raja Drigbijai Singh, the Kanhpuria chieftain of Simrauta and ancestor of the Raja of Chandapur. It lies in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 81° 17′ east, at a distance of twelve and a half miles north from Rai Bareli, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead from this place to Inhauna, Haidargarh, Bachhrawan, Gurbakhshganj, and Nigohan on the road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur. Besides the tahsíl buildings, which were located here after the reconstitution of the district in 1869, there is a police-station, dispensary, post-office, an inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound and a large middle school. The bazár, which is the principal market in the north of the district, belongs with the rest of the village to the Raja of Chandapur, and is leased for Rs. 1,800 a year. The village lands of Atrehta cover 1,796 acres, and are assessed at Rs. 2,750. The population of the village and bazár at the last census numbered 3,172 persons, of whom 404 were Musalmans.

MAHARAJGANJ *Tahsíl.*

This subdivision comprises the whole of the north of the district, extending from Unao on the west to Sultanpur on the

east, being bounded on the south by the Rai Bareli tahsíl and the Rokha Jais pargana of Salon. To the north lie the districts of Bara Banki and Lucknow, the adjoining parganas being Subeha on the east, Haidargarh in the centre and Mohanlalganj on the west. It is composed of six parganas—Bachhrawan, Kumhrawan, Hardoi, Simrauta, Inhauna and Mohanganj, each of which has been separately described, with an account of the natural features, agriculture and revenue. The tahsíl as a whole is fairly homogeneous, and consists for the most part of a broad plain of stiff soil extending from east to west across the tahsíl, and only varied by a small area of sandy soil in the western portion of the Bachhrawan pargana, where the land rises in the neighbourhood of the Sai river and by a somewhat lighter loam than that which characterizes the rest of the tahsíl in pargana Inhauna. The latter pargana is almost wholly cut off by the Naiya river, which forms the boundary between Inhauna and Simrauta and Mohanganj, thence flowing into the Sultanpur district, where it eventually falls into the Gumti. Besides the two rivers already mentioned, there is no other stream in the tahsíl except a small tributary of the Sai, which has its origin in the jhíls of Kumhrawan and flows past Maharajganj into the Rai Bareli pargana. For the greater part of the tahsíl the drainage is somewhat insufficient and the water collects into large jhíls throughout the whole of the stiff soiled tract wherever there are any depressions in the surface. The largest jhíls are those in Kumhrawan, Simrauta and Mohanganj. They are liable to overflow their banks in years of heavy rainfall, and thus cause a certain amount of damage to the neighbouring rice-fields; but as a rule they constitute a most valuable addition to the water-supply for the purposes of irrigation and help to render the tahsíl the most secure portion of the district.

The population of the tahsíl in 1901 amounted to 278,086 persons, of whom 138,591 were males and 1,39,495 females. The census of 1891 gave a total of 276,740 persons, and in 1881 the number of inhabitants was 245,079, these figures showing that there has been a gradual, but constant, increase of population throughout the tahsíl, which speaks well for its general development and prosperity. The total area of the tahsíl is 465

square miles, so that the density of population falls at the rate of 598 persons to the square mile—a very high figure, but considerably below that of the adjoining district of Bara Banki. The great bulk of the population are Hindus, Musalmans numbering 24,999, or somewhat less than ten per cent. The prevailing castes are, in order of numbers, Pasis, Brahmans, Ahirs, Rajputs, Lodhs, Koris, Kurmis and Muraos. The chief landholding castes are Rajputs of the Bais and the Kanhpuria clans, the Bais prevailing in Bachhrawan and the Kanhpurias holding the greater part of Mohanganj, Simrauta and Hardoi. Besides these, the Amethia Raja of Kumhrawan holds most of the pargana of that name, while the Kath Bais of Panhauna and the Chaudhris of Inhauna have each a considerable estate. A good many villages in the western half of the tahsíl are held by coparcenary bodies of Kurmis, who were originally settled in Bachhrawan and are in flourishing circumstances. Of the whole tahsíl, taluqdars hold 66 per cent., of which less than four per cent. is subsettled, and of the rest, about 7 per cent. is held by single proprietors.

The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered magistrate on the district staff. There is a tahsildar, whose headquarters are at Drigbijaiganj or Maharajganj, as it is more usually called, who exercises magisterial powers of the third class and second-class revenue powers. For the purposes of civil administration the tahsíl forms part of the Rai Bareli munsifi. Besides these, Raja Chandra Chhur Singh of Atra Chandapur has the powers of an honorary magistrate of the third class within the limits of his estate and is also an honorary munsif for pargana Simrauta. For the purposes of police administration the tahsíl is divided into four circles with stations at Maharajganj, Bachhrawan, Mohanganj and Sheoratanganj. The staff consists of fifty-eight members of the regular police force and 607 village chaukidárs, all of the latter being now Government servants paid from the Oudh rural police rate.

Out of the 364 villages that comprise the tahsíl very few are worthy of the name of towns. The chief place is Maharajganj, which is the principal bazár for the north of the distric

Bachhrawan has a growing bazár, which has profited largely by the advent of the railway. The only other towns are decayed Muhammadan settlements, the most notable being Thulendi and Inhauna. The smaller bazárs are shown in the list given in the appendix.

Means of communication are fair. The western portion of the tahsíl is served by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and parallel to it runs the metalled road from Rai Bareli to Lucknow, passing through Bachhrawan and Kundanganj, where the bazár is rapidly rising to importance. Maharajganj is connected with Rai Bareli by a metalled road, but only a very small portion of it lies within the tahsíl. Of the unmetalled roads the chief are those leading from Maharajganj to Fyzabad, Haidargarh and Bachhrawan, where it joins the metalled road from Rai Bareli to Lucknow; the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur which crosses the Maharajganj-Fyzabad road at Inhauna; the road from Lalganj to Bachhrawan and on to Haidargarh; the road from Bachhrawan to Mauranwan in Unao; the Rai Bareli-Fyzabad road, which passes through Mohanganj; and the road from Inhauna to Jais, which crosses the last-mentioned at Mohanganj. A new road has recently been made from Maharajganj to Gurbakhshganj. There is an inspection bungalow at Maharajganj and a military encamping-ground at Hasanganj in the village of Nim Tikar on the Lucknow road. The lists of post-offices, schools and fairs will be found in the appendix.

MAU, *Pargana* ROKHA JAIS, *Tahsíl* SALON.

A large village lying in latitude 26° 12′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, on the road from Fursatganj to Gukana ghát on the Ganges, at a distance of four miles west from Nasirabad, with which it is connected by a cross-road, and eight miles from Jais. It is a purely agricultural village of little importance save for the size of its population, which in 1901 numbered 3,075 souls, of whom 266 were Musalmans. The village lands cover 3,681 acres, of which a large area is under water. To the north-west is a large lake known as the Bara Tál. The cultivators are chiefly Pasis. The proprietor is the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi,

who pays a revenue of Rs. 4,685 for the village; but three small mahals are held in subsettlement by Kayasths. There was formerly a police-station here, but this has been removed to Nasirabad. The place still possesses a post-office, a school maintained by the Court of Wards, and a small bazár in the hamlet of Pura Lokai.

MOHANGANJ, *Pargana* MOHANGANJ, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The capital of the pargana stands in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 81° 29′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad, a short distance west of the point where it is crossed by the road from Jais to Inhauna, and 20 miles from Rai Bareli. There was formerly a tahsíl here, at the time when it formed part of the Sultanpur district; but the place is now of comparative insignificance. It contains a police-station, post-office, an aided school, a cattle-pound, and an inspection bungalow. Mohanganj is the name of the bazár which is situated in the small village of Asapur Ruru, which adjoins the village of Tiloi and belongs to a pattidari body of Kanhpurias, who pay a revenue of Rs. 600. The population at the last census only amounted to 648 persons, of whom 463 were Musalmans, mainly Pathans.

MOHANGANJ *Pargana, Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This pargana lies on the eastern border of the tahsíl adjoining the Sultanpur district. To the west lies Simrauta, to the north Inhauna, and to the south the Rokha Jais pargana of the Salon tahsíl. It is divided from Inhauna by the Naiya stream and forms a portion of the great plain of stiff soil that traverses the whole of the tahsíl. It is dotted with numerous jhíls, and there are occasional stretches of *úsar*; but the soil is as a rule very fertile, being a rich loam for the most part, inclining to clay in the depressions.

The total area of the pargana is 50,930 acres or 79 square miles. Of this, 27,216 acres or over 53 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 9,903 acres including grove lands were returned as culturable, and 13,811 acres as barren. The area under water is large, amounting to 4,677 acres, while groves are of almost

equal extent. Means of irrigation are naturally abundant, and in addition to the jhíls the pargana has a greater proportionate number of wells than any other portion of the tahsíl. About three-quarters of the cultivated area is within reach of irrigation. Rice is the principal crop, and by itself greatly exceeds the area sown in the rabi. The only other kharíf crops of any importance are juar and urd. In the rabi, wheat, gram and barley form the bulk of the harvest, the remainder consisting almost wholly of opium, which is a very important crop in this pargana. The revenue now stands at Rs. 76,137, being at the rate of Rs. 2-11-2 per acre of cultivation. The demand of the previous settlement was Rs. 52,811.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 51,333 persons, being at the rate of 648 to the square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 45,794 Hindus, 5,532 Musalmans and 7 of other religions, Sikhs and Jains. There are no towns in the pargana, the largest villages being Tiloi, Pakargaon, Ahuri and Shankarganj, which is the name of the bazár situated in the village of Chhatauhan. This is the only important market of the pargana, but there are five smaller bazárs held twice weekly at Tiloi, Shahmau, Kamai, Mamanganj and Lalganj.

For means of communication there are two roads running diagonally through the pargana and crossing at Mohanganj. One leads from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad and the other from Inhauna to Jais. A small branch road leads from Tiloi to Simrauta and Sheoratanganj.

The pargana contains 75 villages, divided into 133 mahals. In all but eleven of these the sole proprietors are Kanhpurias, while in four others they have shares. No less than 64 are held by taluqdars, all of the Kanhpuria clan. The Raja of Shahmau has 14 mahals, chiefly in villages shared with the Raja of Tiloi; four belong to the Babu of Tikari; one to the Raja of Chandapur; and the rest to the Tiloi estate. Several of these mahals are in villages shared with other Kanhpurias. Goshains hold two villages, Brahmans two villages and two mahals, and one village belongs to Sombansis.

The history of the pargana is the history of the Kanhpuria clan, and especially of the Tiloi family. This has already been narrated in Chapter III.

MURARMAU, *Pargana* SARENI, *Tahsil* DALMAU.

This village is only worthy of note as giving its name to the famous estate held by Raja Sheopal Singh, the head of the Tilokchandi Bais and the premier taluqdar of the district. The history of the family and its fortunes has been already given under the account of the taluqa and in the history of the district. Murarmau lies in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 80° 48′ east, at a distance of two miles north-west of Sareni and to the north of the road leading from that place to Daundia Khera in Unao. The Raja's residence stands within the dismantled fort, founded by Siddha Rai, in which Raja Drigbijai Singh sheltered the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre. The village itself is a poor one, containing at the last census a population of only 460 persons, of whom the majority were Brahmans. It covers an area of 838 acres and is held in revenue-free tenure by the Raja, being one of the three villages at present in his possession, as the rest of the estate is mortgaged to the Rana of Khajurgaon.

MUSTAFABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* SALON.

A large village lying in latitude 25° 54′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east, some three miles north of the Ganges, on the road from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, close to its junction with the road from Salon to Khaga in Fatehpur, at a distance of twenty-two miles from Rai Bareli and fourteen miles from Partabgarh. The village contains a police-station, cattle-pound, a branch post-office, a large primary school, and a bazár known by the name of Mazharganj. A small fair takes place here annually in honour of Shah Nur. The population of the place in 1901 numbered 2,173 persons, of whom 1,086 were Musalmans, while Ahirs are the most numerous Hindu caste. The name of the revenue *mauza* is Unchahar *urf* Mustafabad. It covers an area of 3,428 acres and is held by Saiyids in zamindari tenure. There are four mahals, one of which, Miranpur, is revenue-free, while the rest are assessed at Rs. 3,394. The Saiyids are an old family of considerable importance, but they are now in reduced circumstances and the greater part of their estate has been sold to the Khattris of Arkha. In former days

the most notable members were Abdul Khaliq, who lived some 280 years ago, and Mír Muin-ud-din. There are many fine buildings, tombs, imámbáras and masonry houses built by Abdul Khaliq in the reign of Shahjahan. The place was plundered by Raja Darshan Singh and since then its prosperity has declined.

NAIN, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SALON.

A large village on the south bank of the Sai river, lying in latitude 26° 4′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, at a distance of two miles north of the road from Salon to Rai Bareli, four miles from Salon, and eighteen miles from Rai Bareli. It is the headquarters of a family of the Kanhpuria clan who were formerly notorious for their violence and lawlessness. The ruins of their strong brick fort are still to be seen standing in the middle of ravines covered with brushwood on the banks of the Sai. It is now a small place, with only 907 inhabitants in 1901, the majority of whom are Ahirs. There is a grant-in-aid school and an unimportant bazár. The village still belongs to the Kanhpurias, the taluqa having been divided among four sharers; an account of the estate has been given in Chapter III. In 1802 a fight took place here between the chakladar Shukr-ullah and Ishri Bakhsh, taluqdar of this place. Another fight occurred in 1815 with Ahsan Ali, chakladar, and again in 1833 with Mirza Qasim. In 1826 Darshan Singh besieged the fort, making his attack during the progress of some marriage festivities; many of the guests were killed and wounded, among the latter being Rana Beni Madho, and the Kanhpurias had to leave the estate for a year. In 1836 again the taluqdar of Nain fought with Raja Kundan Lal, the chakladar, and in 1843 as many as 5,000 men were in the field around Nain. Ten years later Khan Ali Khan, the chakladar, had to fight against the taluqdars. At the very commencement of the mutiny the Kanhpurias of Nain joined the rebel forces and plundered the station of Parshadepur. Some of them adhered to the fortunes of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, and a large portion of the estate was confiscated. The village of Nain is held in pattidari tenure by a large body of Kanhpurias, and is assessed at Rs. 550.

NARINDPUR CHARHAR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

The small village of Narindpur only deserves mention as being the headquarters of a large Saibasi Bais taluqa, held by Thakur Chhattardhari Singh, an account of whose family has been given in Chapter III. Narindpur lies in latitude 26° 6′ north and longitude 81° 6′ east, on the east side of the metalled road from Rai Bareli to Dalmau, at a distance of five miles from the former. The village covers an area of 480 acres and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,050. It is well cultivated, Kurmis being the prevailing caste. The village of Charhar lies some five miles to the south-east and two miles from Jalalpur Dhai. Some of the Kurmis in Narindpur have under-proprietary rights.

NASIRABAD, *Pargana* ROKHA JAIS, *Tahsíl* SALON.

A rising town in the centre of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 13′ north and longitude 81° 31′ east, on the road from Jais to Salon at the point where the branch road takes off to Mau and Fatehpur, at a distance of four miles south-east of Jais, twelve miles north-east of Salon and 25 miles from Rai Bareli. The town is an old Muhammadan *qasba*, partly built on a rising ground which covers the ruins of an ancient fort. There is a police-station here which was removed from Mau in 1900. The place also contains a post-office and a large primary school. Since the construction of the railway, which runs at a distance of three miles from Nasirabad, the trade has grown in importance. There are four markets, known as the Qila bazár, Taqiganj, Husainiganj and Riasatganj. The population in 1901 numbered 4,526 persons, having very largely increased in the last 30 years; Musalmans numbered 2,249. The town lands of Nasirabad cover 2,314 acres, of which 279 acres are under groves which almost surround the place. The whole is assessed at Rs. 2,435 and is divided into six mahals, of which four, comprising 2,195 acres, are held by Saiyids and two by Kayasths. The former have been long settled in the town. One of them, Saiyid Dildar Ali, settled in Lucknow in the reign of Saadat Ali Khan and was appointed *mujtahid* of the Shia Musalmans. The title descended to his son. The Kayasths of Nasirabad are descendants of Rai Hira Mal, who, on the overthrow of the

Ujain *ráj*, came to Mungi Patan and thence accompanied the Bais into Oudh. The town is said to have been named after Nasir-ud-din Humayun of Dehli, who built a masonry fort here; but there are two more stories relating to the origin of the name; the one ascribes it to Ibrahim Shah, Sultan of Jaunpur, who is said to have built the fort in the name of his son, Nasir-ud-din; and the other to Saiyid Zikria, who came to this place from Jais and is said to have founded the town in the name of his grandfather, Nasir-ud-din. As some of Zikria's descendants are still in possession of the place, the latter story has some probability; but it is evident that there were Hindu colonists at an earlier date. Besides the Shias there are a good many Sunnis in the town, the most prominent of whom was Maulvi Khwaja Ahmad. There has been for a long time and still is some friction between the two parties, and recently a suit was filed in the civil court by a Shia for a declaration of right for taking out *tazias* on the 21st of Safar.

PAHREMAU, *Pargana and Tahsíl* RAI BARELI.

This is a very old Muhammadan village, which gives its name to the Pathan taluqa, which broke off from the Amanwan house a few generations ago, as has been recorded in Chapter III. It lies in the north-east of the pargana, in latitude 26° north and longitude 81° east, on the south side of the road from Maharajganj to Nigohan, at a distance of three miles from the former and ten miles from Rai Bareli. The village site is compactly built on a large mound. It contained at the last census 1,164 inhabitants, the majority of them being Musalmans. The lands of Pahremau cover 979 acres and are assessed at Rs. 600. They are held in equal shares by the four taluqdars.

PAHU, *Pargana* KHIRON, *Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This village lies in latitude 26° 20′ north and longitude 80° 56′ east, on the northern border of the pargana adjoining the Unao district, at a distance of three miles from Khiron and near the road from Rai Bareli to Mauranwan and Unao. It covers a large area, amounting in all to 2,250 acres, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,880. The population in 1901 numbered 2,859

souls, of whom 175 were Musalmans, the remainder being chiefly Gautams and Bais. Pahu gives its name to one of the Bais taluqas, an account of which has been given in Chapter III. The village is said to be eight hundred years old. It contains the remains of two Bais forts, one close to the main site, and the other in the south-west corner of the village. At the summary assessment of 1856 it was settled with the Gautam cultivators; but in 1859 it was restored to the Bais, the Gautams being now in the position of under-proprietors. There is an upper primary school here.

PARSHADEPUR, *Pargana* PARSHADEPUR, *Tahsíl* SALON.

The capital of the pargana consists of an agglomeration of four villages, Rampur Ahora, Sunsari, Sunga, and Phagupur, to which the name of Parshadepur has been given. It lies in latitude 26° 5′ north and longitude 81° 30′ east, on the north bank of the river Sai, on the road from Salon to Jais, at the point where it is crossed by the small road leading from Rai Bareli to Ateha, at a distance of twenty miles from Rai Bareli. The population in 1901 amounted to 3,260 persons, of whom 1,685 were Musalmans. There is a large number of weavers here. The village contains a post-office, an upper primary school, and two bazárs; one in Sunsari called Sheoganj, and the other in Sunga, which goes by the name of Qazi-ka-bazár. Parshadepur is said to have been founded by a Bhar, named Pars; but this seems to be an invention. During the days of the Oudh Government a military force was stationed here, and the adjoining village of Keswapur was the headquarters of the Salon district till the mutiny. The station was destroyed and burnt by the Kanhpurias of Nain. Ahora Rampur belongs to Gautam Rajputs and Brahmans, Sunsari and part of Phagupur to Gautams, Sunga and the rest of Phagupur to Saiyids and Pathans. A portion of Phagupur is held on a *muáfi* tenure by a faqir so long as the income is devoted to the maintenance of the school. A small plot in Ahora Rampur is *nazúl* property. The total area of Parshadepur is 2,481 acres and the revenue Rs. 3,170.

PARSHADEPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* SALON.

A small pargana lying in the centre of the tahsíl between

Salon on the south, from which it is separated by the river Sai and Rokha Jais on the north. To the east lies the Partabgarh district to which this pargana formerly belonged; and to the west lies the pargana and tahsíl of Rai Bareli. The northern portion of the pargana resembles Rokha in every respect. The soil is a stiff loam varied with tracts of low-lying clay land and patches of *úsar*, but the villages in the neighbourhood of the Sai are very different. Here the soil is everywhere sandy rising into ridges of poor *bhur*, on which only the most inferior crops are with difficulty raised.

The area of the pargana is 34,585 acres or 54 square miles; of this 20,445 acres or over 59 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 7,918 acres were classed as culturable or under groves and 6,222 acres as barren or unavailable for cultivation. The pargana is fairly well off for means of irrigation. There is a large number of wells, nearly 50 per cent. of the cultivated area being watered, while, when necessary, a much larger area can be irrigated. The principal crops are, in the rabi, barley, wheat and gram, and in the kharíf, rice, juar and urd. There is a fair amount of opium cultivation in the north. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 47,972, being at the rate of Rs. 2-4-10 per acre of cultivation. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 39,663.

The population of the pargana in 1901 amounted to 35,589 persons, of whom 33,168 were Hindus and 2,421 Musalmans, being at the rate of 658 persons to the square mile. The predominant castes are Brahmans, Rajputs and Ahirs. There are 62 villages in the pargana, of which the largest are Parshadepur and Dih; both of these are separately mentioned. There are markets at Parshadepur, Dih and other places, but none of them are of much importance. The only manufacture in the pargana is that of glass bangles in a few villages and a small amount of country cloth. Means of communication are provided by the roads from Salon to Parshadepur and Jais, from Rai Bareli to Ateha in Partabgarh, crossing the former at Parshadepur, and the road from Nasirabad to Dih, where it crosses the Rai Bareli road, and thence to Gukana ghát on the Ganges. The 62 villages are divided into 91 mahals, of which 31 are held

by Kanhpurias, 27 by Gautams, six by Brahmans, ten by Musalmans, and the rest by Bais, Kayasths and others, including two villages of the Palmerland estate. Taluqdars own 26 mahals, ten belonging to the Bara estate, twelve to Tiloi, three to Tikari and one to Shahmau. The other owners include the Kanhpurias of Nain in Salon and collateral branches of the Gautam family of Bara.

This pargana had no existence as such until about 1783 A.D., when it was given in jagir as part of the Nasirabad pargana to the Bahu Begam. During her tenure Parshadepur and Ateha were constituted as parganas. It was formerly, in common with the rest of the district, held by the Bhars, who were driven away from here by the Musalman Pathans. These were in turn ejected through the instrumentality of a Kurmi, named Dasi, who became a Musalman and, gaining influence at the Court of Delhi, acquired a grant of the pargana. Dasi was himself killed and succeeded by some Gautam Rajputs who are still represented by Rai Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, the taluqdar of Bara, and others of the same clan. In the time of the Oudh Government a military force was quartered at Parshadepur, and after annexation the headquarters of the new Salon district were fixed at Keswapur on the bank of the river Sai close to Parshadepur. On the outbreak of the mutiny the civil officers went to the fort of Dharupur and thence to Allahabad, and the station was plundered by the Kanhpurias of Nain.

RAI BARELI *Town.*

The headquarters of the district lies in latitude 26° 14′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east, at a distance of 48 miles south-east of Lucknow, 30 miles north of Fatehpur, 52 miles north-west of Partabgarh, and 56 miles due west of Sultanpur. It stands at the junction of ten roads, of which six are metalled, leading to Lucknow, Maharajganj, Lalganj, Dalmau, Salon and Sultanpur, and four are unmetalled, leading to Unao, Jagatpur and Allahabad, Parshadepur and Ateha, and Fyzabad. There is a station here on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Lucknow to Moghul Sarai. The town consists of two main sites, Rai Bareli proper and Jahanabad. The latter lies

close to Rai Bareli, and was founded by Jahan Khan, Subahdar, who called the town, which he surrounded by a wall, Jahanabad, and the cultivated land Ikhtiyarpur. It contains the Rang Mahal palace and the *maqbara* or mausoleum of Jahan Khan. Rai Bareli proper is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Sai, which is here spanned by a fine masonry bridge of five arches, twenty-eight feet broad, which was erected by Mr. W. Glynn, the Deputy Commissioner, shortly after annexation, the cost, amounting to Rs. 36,000, being met by a subscription of the Bais taluqdars.

The place is said to have been founded by the Bhars, and to have been originally known as Bharauli or Barauli. Some say that the word Rai is a corruption of Rahi, a village three miles west of the town, which formerly gave its name to the pargana. Possibly it may have some connection with Rai, the common title of the Kayasths, in whose possession the town long remained. The Bhars were finally conquered by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, who handed over the town to Sheikhs and Saiyids. His grandson, Husain Shah, changed the name to Husainabad; but the novelty was not lasting. From that date the town flourished, being always considered one of the healthiest places in the neighbourhood. Different muhallas were added, which are still in the possession of the descendants of the founders. Qasbana, Neza Andaz, Saiyid Rajan, Bans Tola, Pirai Hamid, were built by Musalmans; Jaunpuri, Khali Sahat, Surjipur by Brahmans; Khatrauni Kalan and Khurd by Khattri treasurers of the Jaunpur kings; and Shah Tola by the king's purveyor. Ibrahim Shah in 820 H. erected the fort, a spacious structure of great strength. He probably employed the materials of more ancient buildings, for the bricks are of great size, two feet long, a foot thick, and a foot and a half wide. It is a vast quadrangular structure, consisting of an earthen mound faced with bricks. The western gate is still standing and is composed of the same material. In the centre is a great *baoli* or well, 35 feet in diameter and lined with the same great bricks. There is now no water in it, and no traces of the chambers that stood on a level with the water, as the well has considerably filled up, and the sides have fallen in. Within the fort are numerous buildings, mostly

erected by the nobles during the time of Shuja-ud-daula, when Oudh was threatened by the Mahrattas. There is a fosse outside, which shows that it was originally designed for military purposes. Near the gate of the fort is the tomb of Makhdum Saiyid Jafri of Jaunpur. Tradition relates that when the fort was building, whatever was erected during the day fell down in the ensuing night. After some days of such futile labour, the king called for the saint from Jaunpur, and as soon as his feet trod the ground of the fort, the work proceeded without further interruption.

There are four fine mosques in the town, besides others of less note. The Jami Masjid was built by Ibrahim Shah, and restored by the Emperor Alamgir in 1089 H. as stated in an Arabic inscription. The second great mosque was built in 1040 H. by Nawab Jahan Khan. The third is a copy of the Kaba at Mecca and was built by Shah Alam-ullah: it has no domes, but three spacious halls. The fourth mosque is in the suburb of Daira, and was built by a son of Shah Alam-ullah. A dispensary and a sarai, built since annexation by Raja Drigbijai Singh of Murarmau, are also features of the place; the former stands on the site of another mosque built by Ibrahim Shah at the gate of the fort.

Rai Bareli is a local commercial centre of some importance, which has largely benefited by the advent of the railway. There are six market-places in the town, Purana Bazár, or Qila Darwaza, Jahanabad, Capperganj, Bailliegaŋj, Graceyganj and Whishganj. Capperganj was built near Jahanabad by Ganga Sahai, and named after the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. C. Capper, C.S., shortly after the mutiny. It is a four-sided masonry structure standing on the roadside. Almost every kind of commodity is sold here: English and European goods, brass-work from Hasanpur Bandhua in Sultanpur, cloth from Jais and vegetables from Lucknow. Bailliegaŋj was founded by Mr. D. C. Baillie, C.S., some time Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Rai Bareli. It is the most important wholesale market in the district. The peculiar advantage of the bazár lies in the fact that goods are admitted free of octroi, so that it serves the purpose of a bonded warehouse. Only suc

goods as are issued for consumption within municipal limits are charged octroi duty. Owing to the large demand for food-stuffs in the Bombay Presidency during the famine of 1899, business in grain was very brisk in Bailliegan j. As much as Rs. 14,000 were received in two years by the municipality in the shape of bazár dues, at the rate of three pies per maund.

Outside the town, at a distance of two miles along the Dalmau road, there is another bazár known as Munshiganj, built by Diwan Chandi Sahai, brother of Munshi Gur Sahai, of Lucknow. These brothers were the assistants of the minister, Nawab Ali Naqi Khan.

For the purposes of education there is the Government high school; a branch school located in the fort, a municipal vernacular middle school, five indigenous schools supported by grants-in-aid, of which two are in the old fort, two are in Jahanabad, and one in Wazirganj. Besides this there is a small Sanskrit Pathshala. The mission school, which had long been established here, was broken up in 1901.

To the south-west of the town lie the old cantonments, which were constituted after the mutiny, shortly after the removal of the headquarters from Salon to Rai Bareli. They were only occupied for a few years and then abandoned. The civil station is somewhat scattered. To the east and near the town stands the Judge's court and the bungalows of the Judge and Deputy Commissioner. The district cutcherry is located in cantonments to the south-west, and here are the other bungalows and the club. The population of the town in 1901 numbered 15,880 souls, of whom 8,321 were males and 7,559 females. There has been a considerable decrease in the last ten years, for in 1891 the total population was 18,798. In 1869 the number of inhabitants was 11,544, so the town has greatly developed since that date, the subsequent fluctuations being merely of a temporary character. Classified according to religions, there were at the last census 8,825 Hindus, 6,955 Musalmans and 100 of other religions. Of the last named 19 were Jains, 38 Christians and 43 Sikhs. Among the latter the chief is Shahzada Basdeo Singh, the great-grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the ruler of the Panjab. The descendants of Chhattar Singh, one of the Sikh

generals, also reside here. They live on the pensions and grants given to their ancestors when they were banished from the Panjab after the Sikh war.

Rai Bareli is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. It was first so constituted in 1867, when there were 23 members of the Board. This number has since been reduced to 16, of whom 12 members and the chairman are elected and four are nominated by Government. The income of the municipality is chiefly derived from the octroi duty levied at eleven barriers. There is also the bonded warehouse, while other sources are pounds, the sale of manure and rents of *nazúl* lands. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

The town is generally very healthy. It has excellent natural drainage, and much has been effected of late years to improve this artificially. Cholera sometimes occurs as an epidemic; but small-pox is very rare.

RAI BARELI *Pargana and Tahsíl.*

The central subdivision of the district consists of the single pargana of Rai Bareli, and extends from the Unao district and the Khiron pargana on the west to Rokha Jais, Parshadepur and Salon on the east. To the south lies the Salon pargana and to the north the Maharajganj tahsíl. The tract lies on both sides of the river Sai, which flows with an irregular course through the middle of the tahsíl, its general direction being north-west and south-east. It is fed by numerous tributary streams, the chief of which is the Naiya, which flows from Maharajganj and for a portion of its course forms the boundary between Rai Bareli, Rokha and Parshadepur. There are several affluent streams known as the Baita, which has its origin in pargana Bachhrawan and flows past Harchandpur, and the Isoi, Basaha, and Kharhi. The two last flow from the Unao district and drain the south-western portion of the tahsíl. The land towards the east lies low and that to the north-west and south is high. The northern portion of the tahsíl consists of a stiff loam soil similar to that which characterizes the whole of the Maharajganj tahsíl.

* Appendix, Table XVI.

The soil of the southern portion is of the same nature, while the whole of the centre of the tahsíl consists of a light alluvial soil, which, when manured and watered, is remarkably fertile. The general appearance of this tract consists of a series of plateaux separated by *nálas*. There is a considerable proportion of *bhur* in the pargana, the greater part of which is found in the south. The river Sai is occasionally liable to overflow its banks and from time to time, after a succession of wet seasons, several of the villages in the neighbourhood have suffered from waterlogging.

The total area of the pargana is 237,779 acres or 371 square miles. Of these 135,617 acres or 57 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 67,087 acres, including grove lands, were classed as culturable and 35,075 acres as barren or not available for cultivation. The kharíf harvest covers the larger area, amounting to 74 per cent. of the total cultivation, while 34 per cent. is double-cropped. Rice is the principal staple, particularly in the north and south of the tahsíl. In the centre, *juar*, *urd* and *moth* are the chief kharíf crops. In the rabi the most usual crop is barley and gram, supplemented in the well-irrigated tracts by wheat, oilseeds and poppy. Sugarcane is but little grown and cotton is a very rare crop. Means of irrigation are ample. In ordinary years, when the jhíls are full, about three-quarters of the rabi cultivation can get water if the crops require it. The average irrigated area for the five years ending 1903 amounted to 66 per cent. of the land under cultivation. The land revenue stands at Rs. 3,19,603, being at the rate of Rs. 2-3-2 per acre of cultivation. The demand of the previous settlement was Rs. 2,53,825.

The tahsíl contains 362 villages, of which 283 are held by taluqdars. The principal landowners are the Bais taluqdars of Khajurgaon, Korihar Sataon, Gaura, Rahwan, Simri and Kurri Sudauli, all of whom have retained their estates free from serious incumbrances: the Musalman taluqdars of Pahremau and Amanwan, who are heavily embarrassed; the Sikh Sardars, to whom were granted portions of the estate of Beni Madho; the Kayasth taluqdars of Hardaspur and the Kanhpurias of Tiloi and Tikari. Among the tenants high castes prevail, nearly one-third of the cultivation being in the hands of Brahmans and Khattris; of the

low caste cultivators Ahirs are the most numerous, followed by Kurmis, Muraos, Lodhs and Pasis.

The inhabitants of the tahsíl in 1901 numbered 223,505 persons, of whom 205,302 were Hindus, 18,042 Musalmans and 161 of other religions, chiefly Christians and Sikhs. The population has risen considerably since 1869, when the total was 212,532, the increase having been gradual, but steadily maintained. Besides the chief town of Rai Bareli there are few of any size or importance in the tahsíl. In the west there is a collection of large villages with large populations, such as Kunsa, Korihar Sataon and Johwa Sharqi; but all these are in reality mere collection of scattered hamlets. Other large villages are Kathwara, Lodhwara, Bela Bhela, Bawan Buzurg and Bhaon. Besides the central markets of Rai Bareli, small bazárs are held in 20 villages of the tahsíl, the only one of any size being Raghubarganj close to the Harchandpur railway-station. There is a considerable cattle-market at Husainganj in Kasho. Two fairs are held at Rai Bareli at the Ramlila and Muharram, and besides these there are two small fairs at Sataon in Chait and Kuar in honour of the goddess Parbati, and minor assemblages at several other places.

Means of communication are excellent. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the tahsíl with stations at Harchandpur and Rai Bareli; and ten roads, of which six are metalled and all but one of which are suited for traffic in all weather, radiate from the district headquarters. The chief is the Rai Bareli-Lucknow road, which enters the tahsíl in a south-easterly direction and turns east from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur. The other metalled roads are those to Lalganj, Dalmau, Salon and Maharajganj. Unmetalled roads lead to Mohanganj in Fyzabad, to Parshadepur, to Jagatpur and to Gurbakhshganj and Unao. The western border of the tahsíl is traversed by the road from Bachhrawan to Lalganj.

For the purposes of police administration the tahsíl is divided up between the circles of five thanas of which only two, Rai Bareli and Gurbakhshganj, are situated within the limits of the subdivision. The northern portion of the tahsíl is administered from the police-stations of Bachhrawan and Maharajganj, while on the east a few villages belong to the Nasirabad circle

and a considerable portion of the south-eastern corner belongs to Jagatpur. Rai Bareli is the headquarters of a munsif, whose jurisdiction comprises the whole of the northern half of the district.

The pargana is said to have been originally held by the Bhars. The old headquarters of the pargana were at Rahi, a place about three miles north of Rai Bareli, which was then called Bharauli or Barauli. The Bhars were subdued by the great Bais Raja Tilok Chand, but after his death appear to have risen again to power, and the subsequent history of the pargana is a long story of constant fights between these people and the Bais and Kayasths. They were finally overthrown by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, who divided the pargana into four mahâls or tappas, Rahi, Bhaon, Bachewan and Anguri. The pargana of Rai Bareli was included in the time of Akbar in sarkar Manikpur of subah Allahabad. In the days of the Oudh government Rai Bareli was made a chakla of the Baiswara nizâmat. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari* the pargana belonged to the Kanhpurias, who spread here from Jais and Salon. Although Rai Bareli was included in the sphere of influence of Raja Tilok Chand, the great Bais immigration did not take place till about 1090 H., at the close of Alamgir's reign. The Kayasths were settled here by Tilok Chand, who, having no son of his own, adopted the son of his Diwan, Nabh Rai, for whom he provided by a grant of 168 villages on rent-free tenure. Nabh Rai founded the village Harchandpur, calling it after the name of his son. His descendants were divided up into 28 branches, who live in as many separate villages. They were made chaudhris and qanúngos by Akbar and one of them, Bijai Singh, the diwan of Aurangzeb, belonged to this family and received the title of Khwaja. These Kayasths were and are still called Thakurs even by the Bais of the pargana, because they are descended from the adopted son of Raja Tilok Chand. The present representatives of the family are the taluqdar of Hardaspur and the qanúngo of Rai Bareli.

RAJAMAU, *Pargana* BACHHRAWAN, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This village is the headquarters of the Naihasta Bais estate of Udrehra, and contains the residence of the taluqdar. The

history of the family and estate has been given in Chapter III. Rajamau lies in the south-west of the pargana, near the Unao border, in latitude 26° 26′ north and longitude 81° 3′ east, some five miles south-west of Bachhrawan. The village contained in 1901 a population of 1,767 persons, of whom 143 were Musalmans. There is a bazár here and a fine temple, built by the taluqdar, and an aided school. The *dangol* or wrestling fair takes place here at the full moon of Sawan, and is attended by some 2,000 persons. The lands of Rajamau cover 1,632 acres and pay a revenue of Rs. 2,500. At the first summary assessment they were settled with Bisens, but after the mutiny were restored to the Bais.

ROKHA, *Pargana* ROKHA JAIS, *Tahsíl* SALON.

The place from which the pargana derives its name is now nothing but a large agricultural village composed of a number of hamlets, in the south of the pargana, in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 81° 26′ east, and is connected by an unmetalled road with Nasirabad and Jais on the north-east and with Suchi on the road from Rai Bareli to Partabgarh on the south-west. The village of Mau adjoins it on the north. There is a bazár in Rokha, where markets are held twice a week, and a primary school. Rokha is a taluqdari village belonging to the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi, who pays a revenue of Rs. 4,800. The area of the village is 4,775 acres, of which much is covered by water. There is an old site close to the village on the south-west crowned by a Hindu temple. The population in 1901 numbered 3,486 persons, of whom 583 were Musalmans. Ahirs are the prevailing caste.

ROKHA JAIS *Pargana, Tahsíl* SALON.

This is the northern pargana of the tahsíl, bordering on the Amethi pargana of the Sultanpur district and Ateha of Partabgarh on the east. To the north lies Mohanganj of the Maharajganj tahsíl, to the south Parshadepur, and to the west Rai Bareli, separated by the Naiya stream. The greater part of the pargana consists of stiff soil, similar to that which prevails throughout the north of the district. It is interspersed with large patches of *úsar*, alternating with lowlying *jarhan* land, which is to a

large extent flooded every year. The larger portion is a stiff fertile loam, which becomes lighter in the neighbourhood of the Naiya and the *nálas* which run below Jais and Nasirabad, but which is of equally good quality. Round Jais there is some valuable garden cultivation, which fetches very high rents.

The total area of the pargana is 99,098 acres, or 154 square miles. Of this 52,930 acres or over 53 per cent. were cultivated, while 19,996 acres were returned as either culturable or under groves, and 26,172 acres as barren waste or under water, or else occupied by roads and buildings. The pargana is well off for means of irrigation, there is a very large number of wells, and the irrigated area amounts to about half the land under cultivation in ordinary years, while a considerably larger area could be watered if necessary. The principal crop is rice, which covers more than the entire rabi area. After this comes wheat, barley, juar and gram, which constitute the bulk of the remainder, with the exception of opium, which is largely grown around Jais. Sugarcane is almost unknown.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,36,865, being at the rate of Rs. 2-4-9 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-6-5 per acre of the whole area. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 1,00,252.

The population in 1901 numbered 99,315 souls, of whom 79,286 were Hindus, 18,004 Musalmans and 25 Jains, the density per square mile being 644. There has been a considerable increase of late years, the population in 1869 being 84,443 and 86,084 in 1881. There are in the pargana 110 villages and towns, the chief being Jais, Nasirabad, Rokha and Tikari. The most important markets are at Jais and Fursatganj and Nasirabad, while there are others at Rokha, Bamhanpur, and eight other places, which are merely small local marts.

Means of communication are good. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the north of the pargana, with stations at Jais and Fursatganj, both of which places have benefited materially by its advent. Parallel to this runs the road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, from which branches lead to Mohanganj and Inhauna and to Maharajganj. Through Jais also passes the road from Jagdispur in Sultanpur to Salon *viá*

Nasirabad, where a small branch road leads off to Mau, there joining the road from Fursatganj to Suchi and Gukana ghát on the Ganges.

The 110 villages of the pargana are divided into 160 mahál. Of these 59 whole villages and six mahál are held by taluqdars; 18 villages and 25 mahál by coparcenary bodies; and the rest, 15 villages and 37 mahál in single and joint zamindari tenure. With the exception of the single village of Kishanpur, which belongs to the Rajkumar Raja of Dera in Sultanpur, all the taluqdari mahals are owned by Kanhpurias. The Raja of Tiloi owns 31 villages and four mahál; the Raja of Shahmau 20 whole villages and two mahál; while seven villages are held by the Babu of Tikari. The history of these estates has been given in Chapter III. Of the other landowners Musalmans own 13 villages and 21 mahál; Kayasths hold seven villages, 16 mahál and shares in 13 others; while the rest are chiefly in the possession of Kanhpurias. The pargana history is practically identical with that of the prevailing Rajput clan. At an earlier period the Musalmans of Jais and Nasirabad acquired some of the lands surrounding these places, but they never gained a real hold on the pargana. Many of the residents of these towns attained to wealth and power under the native rule, and so brought prosperity to the places of their birth; but since annexation they have fallen into decay, owing to the loss of service on which the residents chiefly depended.

SALON, *Pargana and Tahsíl* SALON.

The headquarters of the tahsíl are located in a small but ancient Muhammadan town, lying in latitude 26° 2′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, at the junction of the roads from Rai Bareli to Partabgarh and from Jais to Mustafabad and Khaga in Fatehpur. The former is metalled up to the town, which is twenty and a half miles distant from Rai Bareli. Other roads lead from Salon to Dalmau on the west, Manikpur on the south and Kunda on the south-east. The town is pleasantly situated some four miles to the south of the Sai; it is surrounded with groves and clumps of palm trees, while to the east is a large jhíl. The town lands cover 2,047 acres, of which 66 acres, known as

Atanagar, are revenue-free, while the rest is held by Gaharwars, Kanhpurias and Musalmans in pattidari tenure at a revenue of Rs. 4,125. A century ago Salon was a very flourishing place, but it has greatly decayed. In 1839 the population was estimated to be 4,000 and forty years later it was returned at 5,155. It fell to 4,846 in 1891; but at the last census had risen again to 5,170 persons, of whom 2,954 were Musalmans.

Salon is said to have been founded by Salivahan, the traditional ancestor of the Bais. It seems to have been long held by the Bhars, who were ultimately exterminated by the Musalmans on account of the murder of two Saiyids who were passing through the place and had sounded the *azan* when at prayer. The Musalmans never gained much land, however, till the Kanhpurias were displaced by Asaf-ud-daula, who gave their villages to the Pirzadas. The history of this religious endowment and the estates attached to it has been given in Chapter III. Salon was the headquarters of a chakla during the Nawabi rule, and contained a garrison of some 350 men, of whom 50 were quartered in the small mud fort of the faujdar, which lay on the south side of the town. After annexation Salon gave its name to the district; but the change to Rai Bareli occurred shortly after the mutiny.

Salon now possesses a tahsíl, police-station, post-office, cattle-pound and a large middle vernacular school. To the west of the town is an encamping-ground and an inspection bungalow. The bazár, known as Fazalganj, is of considerable local importance, and markets are held here twice a week.

SALON *Pargana, Tahsíl* SALON.

This, the southern pargana of the tahsíl, occupies the south-eastern corner of the district, lying between the Ganges on the south and the Sai river on the north. To the east is the Partabgarh district, and to the west are the parganas of Dalmau and Rai Bareli. In shape the pargana is an irregular square, and its characteristics are more varied than those of the other parganas of the district. In the neighbourhood of the Ganges the soil is a light alluvial loam, highly cultivated and well irrigated, and particularly adapted to the cultivation of wheat and poppy.

North of this there is a stretch of low-lying land running from east to west across the pargana, marked by a string of narrow, winding jhíls which are probably the remains of an old river bed. The soil is light and inferior, and in years of heavy ranifall is liable to saturation. North again of this and forming the greater part of the pargana, is a large stretch of firm loam soil, resembling that of the Maharajganj tahsíl in the north of the district. There are numerous jhíls, but narrower and deeper than usual, which gives greater security to irrigation. In the neighbourhood of the Sai the soil again becomes light and of a poor character, being everywhere sandy and rising into ridges of worthless *bhur*, on which crops can only be raised in years of good rainfall. In this part of the pargana there is a fair amount of jungle, much of which is held in the shape of waste land grants in fee simple, but much of it remains uncultivated.

The total area of the pargana amounts to 147,956 acres or 231 square miles. Of this 78,533 acres or about 53 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 34,217 acres were returned as culturable and 35,206 acres as incapable of cultivation. Of the assessable area nearly one-third consists of groves, and of the barren land more than one-third is under water. The principal crops are, in the kharíf, rice, juar, bajra and urd; and in the rabi, barley, wheat, gram and peas. There is a large amount of opium cultivation, the area under this crop amounting to 3,600 acres. Over 34 per cent. of the cultivated area bears a double crop. Means of irrigation are sufficient in ordinary years. In all about 40 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered in ordinary years and this might be considerably increased, if necessary; but some parts of the pargana are better off in this respect than others. The land in the neighbourhood of the Ganges and the central stiff-soiled tract have abundance of wells, besides numerous tanks. In the rest of the pargana the subsoil is sandy and wells cannot be dug easily, or, as in the sandy ground near the Sai, the water is far from the surface. In dry years there is some danger from the disappearance of the jhíls.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,88,787, with an incidence of Rs. 2-6-4 per acre of cultivation. The former demand, at the first regular settlement, was Rs. 1,51,907. Some

14,560 acres are held revenue-free or in fee simple, consisting of 23 *muâfi* villages and 21 fee-simple grants, the latter being all held by Europeans, and the former mainly by Saiyids and Faqirs, most of this forming part of the Salon religious endowment.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 126,348 persons, being at the rate of 547 to the square mile. Hindus numbered 109,549 and Musalmans 16,799. In 1869 the total was 120,545. Ahirs are the most numerous Hindu caste, followed by Brahmans, Chamars, Kurmis, Pasis and Rajputs, most of the latter being Kanhpurias.

There are 287 villages including the grants which were made just after the mutiny to Mr. Thomas Palmer of Cawnpore under Lord Canning's rules. Among the landholders Kanhpurias still predominate. There are several taluqas or portions of taluqas in the pargana, including Azizabad, which belongs, to Sheikhs and now only consists of 18 mahals, and these are heavily mortgaged to the Kanhpuria taluqdar of Tikari, who also owns the taluqa of Bhagipur Newada of 14 mahals. A third, Nuruddinpur, is also a Kanhpuria property of 23 mahals; but it is heavily mortgaged to the Raja of Amethi in Sultanpur. The other taluqdars include the Bisen Raja of Rampur-Dharupur in Partabgarh, who owns two villages; the Raja of Tiloi with one village; and the Bais taluqdar of Pilkha with two mahals. Another large estate is that of the Nain Kanhpurias, an account of which has been given in Chapter III, as well as the history of the taluqdari estates and the Salon endowment. Next to the Kanhpurias in importance come the Gardezi Saiyids of Mustafabad and Rasulpur.

There are no large towns in the pargana. Salon is the chief, followed by Mustafabad. There are several very large villages, such as Itaura Buzurg, Kandrawan and Rasulpur; but they are merely large collections of hamlets. There are several markets, the largest being Basantganj near Salon, Mazharganj near Mustafabad, and Babuganj adjoining Itaura Buzurg.

The pargana is well supplied with roads. In the south there is the main road from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, and in the north the road from Rai Bareli to Partabgarh. These are crossed

by the road from Jais to Khaga in the Fatehpur district, running through Salon, and by the road from Fursatganj, passing through Rokha, Suchi and Itaura, to Khaga *viâ* Gukana ghat. Branch roads from Salon run to Dalmau, Gutnighat and Manikpur, and a new road has lately been made in the south of the pargana from Mustafabad to Dalmau.

The history of the pargana is the history of the Kanhpurias. In earlier days the Bhars were supreme, but they were exterminated by the Musalman founders of Mustafabad. The Musalmans came from Manikpur at a very early date and overran the whole pargana, which is full of villages whose names indicate a Muhammadan origin. They were largely displaced by the Kanhpurias, whose history has been narrated in the district account. The pargana was part of the vast estate held by the Bahu Begam, widow of Shuja-ud-daula and mother of Asaf-ud-daula, who died in 1816. It was afterwards conferred on the Queen of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, known as the Badshah Begam, who ended her life as a prisoner of state at Chunár.*

SALON *Tahsíl.*

This subdivision comprises the south-eastern portion of the district and extends from Rai Bareli and Dalmau on the west to the districts of Partabgarh and Sultanpur on the east. To the north lie the Mohanganj pargana and Maharajganj tahsíl, and to the south the Fatehpur district, which is separated from Salon by the river Ganges. It is in shape an irregular rectangle with a length from north to south of 32 miles and average breadth of 14 miles from east to west. The tahsíl is composed of the three parganas of Rokha Jais, Parshadepur and Salon, the two former being separated from Salon by the Sai river, which flows through the middle of the tahsíl from Rai Bareli pargana into Partabgarh. The three parganas have been separately described in detail. They present somewhat varied characteristics, a full account of which will be found in the pargana articles. Briefly speaking, the Rokha Jais pargana in the north with half of Parshadepur belongs to the great plain of stiff soil which runs all through the north of the Rai Bareli and Maharajganj tahsíls,

* Sleeman, Tour in Oude, II, 177.

while south of this there is a stretch of light sandy soil on both sides of the Sai, which in turn gives place to another block of good cultivation in the centre of Salon; below these again there is a low-lying tract studded with jhíls and similar to that which extends throughout the north of the Dalmau tahsíl, of which it is in fact a continuation; and lastly south of all there is the rich alluvial soil along the banks of the Ganges. On the whole the cultivation of the tahsíl may be said to be secure, as wells are numerous and danger lies in the possible exhaustion of the jhíls in Salon in years of deficient, or in waterlogging in years of excessive, rainfall.

The population of the tahsíl in 1901 amounted to 261,270 persons, spread over an area of 440 square miles, with a density of 594 persons to the square mile. There has, as in Dalmau, been a slight decrease in numbers during the last ten years, as the total in 1891 amounted to 262,120; but the population of the pargana has considerably increased since 1881, when the number of persons residing in the tahsíl was returned at 245,232. Musalmans are slightly more numerous in this tahsíl than elsewhere in the district, the total number being 33,351, or somewhat over 14 per cent.

Of the Hindus the most numerous are Ahirs, who amount to 31,447; Pasis, 28,189; Chamars, 24,767; Brahmans, 19,242; Muraos, 18,042; Kurmis, 16,846; and Rajputs, 12,066. Among the last the Bais predominate, followed by Kanhpurias, Gautams, Chauhans and Chandels. Other well-represented castes are Koris, Lodhs, Gadariyas, Banias and Telis. Of the Musalmans the Gujars are found in the greatest numbers, followed by Julahas, Sheikhs, Behnas, Pathans, Faqirs and Saiyids, the last-named belonging chiefly to the Taqwi subdivision.

The tahsíl is purely agricultural in character. There is no trade beyond that in grain, and no manufactures of any importance, and even the numbers of those engaged in the ordinary supply of the necessaries of life are much smaller than in the other tahsíls of the district.

A large portion of Salon was formerly held by Musalmans, the chief family being the Saiyids of Mustafabad; but they have fallen on evil times and have now lost a greater portion of their

country. A good deal of land is still held by the Sheikhs and Saiyids of Jais and the taluqdar of Azizabad. The principal landholders of the tahsíl are the Kanhpurias, chief among whom are the taluqdars of Tiloi, Tikari and Shahmau. The zamindars of Nain also belong to the same clan and hold a large number of villages on pattidari tenure; although locally known as taluqdars they do not really belong to this class, and they obtained no *sanad*. There are also a number of coparcenary villages held by Musalman, Khattri and Kayasth communities. Altogether about forty per cent. of the area is held by small proprietors—a larger proportion than in any other tahsíl.

The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision in charge of a full-powered magistrate of the district staff, and for the purposes of civil administration belongs to the Dalmau munsifi of the Rai Bareli judgeship. There is a tahsildar with headquarters at Salon, who exercises magisterial and revenue powers of the third and second classes respectively. For the purposes of police administration there are three thanas situated within the limits of the tahsíl at Salon, Mustafabad and Nasirabad. A portion of Rokha Jais belongs to the Mohanganj police circle and some villages in the west come under the jurisdiction of the Jagatpur police-station in tahsíl Dalmau. The staff consists of 48 members of the regular police and 514 village chaukidars.

There are in all 457 villages in the tahsíl; of these the only places which can be described as towns are Jais, Salon and Nasirabad, all old Muhammadan *qasbas*. There are many villages with a large population, such as Kandrawan, Itaura Buzurg, Arkha, Dih and Rokha; but all of these are merely agricultural places consisting of a number of scattered hamlets. The chief markets are those at Jais and Fursatganj, at both of which places there are stations on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Besides these there are several smaller bazárs, of which the principal are Basantganj and Babuganj in the south, and Dih and Rokha in the north.

Means of communication are on the whole good. Besides the railway which has been already referred to, there are two metalled roads leading from Rai Bareli to Jais and Sultanpur in the north and Salon in the south. Of the unmetalled roads the

chief is that from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, which runs through Mustafabad, where it crosses the road from Jais, Nasirabad and Salon to Khaga railway station in Fatehpur district, crossing the Ganges at Naubasta ferry. Another road leads from Fursatganj to Mau and Gukana ghát, traversing the western portion of the tahsíl, while the roads from Salon to Dalmau, from Salon to Partabgarh and Jahanabad, from Rai Bareli to Parshadepur and Ateha, from Jais to Inhauna, from Nigohan to Maharajganj and from Mustafabad to Dalmau, are also deserving of mention.

There are inspection bungalows at Jais and Salon, while at the latter place thêre is also a military encamping-ground. The lists of schools, post-offices, bazárs and fairs will be found in the appendix.

SARENI, *Pargana* SARENI, *Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This village lies in latitude 26° 9′ north and longitude 80° 50′ east, in the centre of the pargana to which it gives its name, on the road from Lalganj to Daundia Khera at the point where it is crossed by the road leading from Gurbakhshganj to the Ralpur ferry, at a distance of 28 miles from Rai Bareli. It is said to have been founded by Sarang Sah of the Bais clan. In the reign of Saadat Ali Khan it was made the headquarters of the pargana and tahsíl. The village contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound and a large primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 1,458 persons, of whom 202 were Musalmans. It is a taluqdari village paying a revenue of Rs. 2,150 and forming part of the Murarmau estate, at present held by the Rana of Khajurgaon. Brahmans are the chief cultivating caste.

SARENI *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This pargana lies in the extreme south-west of the district between the river Ganges on the south and Khiron on the north To the east lies the Dalmau pargana and to the west the Baiswara parganas of the Unao district. In the north of the pargana is the river Loni, which for a short distance forms the boundary between the Sareni and Khiron, and then turning south falls into the Ganges near Dalmau. This river is fed by a small tributary

stream, which has its origin in pargana Bhagwantnagar of Unao and unites with the Loni a few miles east of Sareni. The southern portion of the pargana consists of alluvial land on the bank of the Ganges, which is more or less submerged every year and of which the productiveness varies according to the richness of the deposit. The northern portion of the pargana consists of a firm and excellent loam, which in some places rises in *bhur* of very poor quality, generally in the neighbourhood of the stream.

The area of the pargana amounts to 72,781 acres or 113 square miles; of this 42,405 acres or 58 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 17,968 acres were returned as culturable or under groves and 12,408 acres as barren or not available for cultivation. The grove area is large, amounting to 6,535 acres. There is a large number of wells in the pargana and means of irrigation are fairly plentiful. There are not many jhíls; but the Loni river is dammed at places, and thus provides a considerable addition to the water-supply of the villages in its neighbourhood. In this pargana the kharíf area is smaller than that sown in the rabi; very little rice is grown, the principal autumn crops being juar, urd, kodon and bajra, while a considerable area is under sugarcane. In the rabi barley largely predominates, being followed by wheat and gram. There is no opium cultivation and garden crops are practically unknown. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 1,03,708, being at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre of cultivation. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 88,102.

The population of the pargana in 1901 amounted to 67,675 persons, being at the rate of 599 to the square mile. Hindus very largely predominate, the total number of Musalmans being 2,373 only. Of the Hindus among the higher castes Brahmans, Bais and other Rajputs are most numerous; of the lower castes Ahirs, Chamars, Pasis and Lodhs are the best represented. There are no towns in the pargana, and few villages of any size, the largest being Behta Kalan, Sareni, Bhojpur and Nisgar. Markets are held twice a week at Chheolaha and Sagar Khera. A small bathing fair takes place at Nisgar on the Ganges at the full moon of Kartik.

Means of communication are somewhat poor, as the pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled road. Through Sareni pass two roads, one leading from Khiron to Ralpur on the Ganges, where there is a ferry giving access to the Fatehpur district; and the other from Lalganj to Bhojpur and Daundia Khera in Unao. From Bhojpur a cross-road runs to Parbat Khera on the road from Ralpur to Lalganj.

The pargana contains 169 villages, of which all but ten and three small mahals are held in taluqdari tenure. The greater portion of this, comprising 97 villages and two mahals, belongs to the Murarmau estate, which was largely increased by the addition of the confiscated property of Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera. All of this, however, with the exception of three villages, is in the possession of the Rana of Khajurgaon under the terms of a mortgage. The estate includes seven villages and one mahal revenue-free in perpetuity. The Rana of Khajurgaon also holds nine villages and one mahal, and one village belongs to his kinsman of Katghar. Seven villages and one mahal are held by the taluqdar of Gaura Kasehti; one village belongs to Pahu; eight villages to the Simarpaha estate; nine to Narindpur Charhar; and one village and two mahals to Chandania. Besides these Bais taluqas the Janwars of Pahrauli, the Bengali Brahman owner of Shankarpur, and the Raja of Sissaindi in Lucknow each own one village.

The history of the pargana is contained in the history of the Bais and their estates which has been already given. It was originally held by Bhars who were driven out by the Bais under Abhai Chand. The pargana did not obtain its present name till the days of Saadat Ali Khan, having been formerly composed of the mahals of Kahanjara, Nisgar, Deorakh and Tara Singhaur.

SATAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* RAI BARELI.

This village with Korihar gives its name to the large taluqa held by Thakur Gajraj Singh of the Saibasi family of Bais. It lies in latitude 26° 18′ north and longitude 81° 3′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Unao, half way between Korihar and Gurbakhshganj. Two miles to the east flows the river

Sai. The village is a very large one, having an area of 2,803 acres, of which 360 acres are under groves and paying a revenue of Rs. 4,290. The population in 1901 numbered 2,964 persons, including a large proportion of Lodhs and 103 Musalmans. There is a primary school here, but nothing else of any interest, save perhaps the ruined fort of Fateh Bahadur Singh. Two fairs are held here annually, in Chait and Kuar, in honour of Parbati. They are attended by some 3,000 persons, and a considerable trade is carried on in various country products, especially carts and metal vessels.

SHAHMAU, *Pargana* MOHANGANJ, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This is a village of small size, having a population of only 671 persons at the last census, but of some importance as being the headquarters of the Kanhpuria taluqa now held by Raja Sukhmangal Singh. The history of the family has been given in Chapter III. The village stands in latitude 26° 19′ north and longitude 81° 32′ east, on the road from Jais to Mohanganj, four miles to the north-west of the former. The area is 366 acres assessed at Rs. 440. The village is of great antiquity; the greater part of the site is taken up by the Raja's house and the jungle round it. There is an aided school here and a bazár known as Sukhmangalganj. The lands of Shahmau belong to the taluqdars of Shahmau and Tikari, who hold twenty-one shares; the other nineteen being owned by the Kanhpurias of the Guriabad family.

SHANKARGANJ, *Pargana* MOHANGANJ, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

The chief market of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 24′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, on the north side of the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad in the village of Chhatauhan on the extreme eastern border of the pargana, at a distance of four miles from Mohanganj and 21 miles from Rai Bareli. The market is held twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, and a considerable traffic is carried on in grain, cloth, twine, *gur*, salt and leather. The bazár was founded by the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi, the ancestor of the present taluqdar. The village

contained in 1901 a population of 1,631 persons, of whom 139 are Musalmans. The predominating castes are Kanhpurias and Banias. There are a large school here and a post-office. The village stands on the south bank of the Naiya stream, which here leaves the district and flows into Sultanpur. It belongs to the Raja of Tiloi and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,430.

SHEORATANGANJ, *Pargana* INHAUNA, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

A bazár on the road from Mohanganj to Haidargarh, lying in latitude 26° 30′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, at a distance of eight miles from Mohanganj, seven miles from Inhauna and twelve miles from Maharajganj. It contains a police-station, post-office, cattle-pound and an upper primary school. The thana and bazár, where markets are held twice weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, stand in the revenue mauza of Jehta Usarha, which adjoins the large village of Khara. The population of Jehta in 1901 numbered 955 persons, mostly Brahmans and Banias. Jehta is a taluqdari village belonging to the Bais of Panhauna, the bazár taking its name from Rawat Sheoratan Singh. The importance of the place is likely to disappear, as the police-station is to be removed to Inhauna.

SIMARPAHA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* DALMAU.

This large and scattered village gives its name to an old Bais taluqa at present held by Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, the Amethia taluqdar of Birsinghpur. It lies in latitude 26° 8′ north and longitude 80° 57′ east, about a mile and a half south-west of Lalganj, on the road from that place to Ralpur on the Ganges and five miles north of Khajurgaon. The village contained in 1901 a population of 2,451 persons, of whom 195 were Musalmans. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in the main site; but there are several small hamlets scattered about the village, which covers an area of 1,955 acres. Only a portion of the land is included in the taluqa, the rest being held by Bais in joint zamindari tenure; the total revenue is Rs. 2,850. There is a primary school here, but nothing else of any interest.

SIMRAUTA, *Pargana* SIMRAUTA, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This village, which gives its name to the pargana, has been eclipsed by Maharajganj; but formerly it was of some importance as being the headquarters of one of the great Kanhpuria families, now represented by the Raja of Chandapur. It lies in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east on the eastern borders of the pargana, at the junction of the roads from Maharajganj to Inhauna and from Mohanganj to Haidargarh, some nine miles north-east of the tahsíl headquarters and 22 miles from Rai Bareli. It had in 1901 a population of 2,886 persons, among whom Brahmans preponderate. There is a large primary school here and a bazár. The village lands cover 1,560 acres and are assessed at Rs. 1,850; the proprietor is the Raja of Chandapur, whose house stands to the east of the village.

SIMRAUTA *Pargana, Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

This pargana lies in the centre of the tahsíl, between Kumhrawan and Hardoi on the west and Inhauna and Mohanganj on the east. It is bounded on the south by the Rai Bareli pargana and tahsíl, and on the north by Haidargarh of the Bara Banki district. Along the eastern boundary for half a distance flows the Naiya river, which has its origin in the chain of jhíls that form so marked a characteristic of the north of the pargana. This stream when it reaches Mohanganj turns eastwards and forms the boundary between that pargana and Inhauna. In its general aspect the pargana resembles the rest of the tahsíl forming part of the great plain of stiff loam with stretches across the whole of the north of the district. The surface is generally level; but there are many depressions in which water collects, and in the neighbourhood of these the soil inclines to clay varied by occasional stretches of *úsar*. The chief of these jhíls are the Mung Tal and that at Mau Gharbi.

The total area of the pargana is 62,288 acres or 97 square miles; of these 29,375 acres or 47 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 13,563 acres were classed as culturable and 19,350 acres as barren, the latter consisting mainly of *úsar* and land covered with water, as well as village sites. As in the rest of the tahsíl, rice is the most important crop and by itself covers

nearly as much as the whole rabi area. The other kharíf crops of any importance are juar, urd and arhar. In the rabi, wheat takes the lead, closely followed by gram. There is a considerable area under barley, and the poppy cultivation is also of some importance, amounting to over 1,000 acres. As much as 50 per cent. of the cultivated land bears a double crop. There are ample means of irrigation both from the numerous wells and from the large swamps and tanks. Water is everywhere close to the surface and masonry wells are easily and cheaply constructed. In ordinary years some 55 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, while in dry seasons almost the whole is within reach of water. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 80,237, being at the rate of Rs. 2-11-0 per acre of cultivation. At the previous settlement the demand was Rs. 61,771.

The population of the pargana at the census of 1901 amounted to 58,443 persons, being at the rate of 603 to the square mile. Of these, almost all were Hindus, Musalmans amounting to only 3,116. There has been scarcely any change in the population of the pargana since 1869. As in the rest of the tahsíl the most numerous castes are Brahmans, Rajputs and Ahirs. The only place of any importance in the pargana is Maharajganj in the south-western corner, where are the tahsíl and a police-station. Simrauta, the place from which the pargana takes its name, is merely an agricultural village with a small market. Bazárs are also held at five other places.

For means of communication there is a metalled road leading from Rai Bareli to Maharajganj, thence branching into two unmetalled roads, the one leading to Haidargarh and the other to Simrauta and Inhauna. Other roads lead from Maharajganj to Bachhrawan, Gurbakhshganj and Jais. A large fair is held in Gangapur, called the Kakherwa Mela, at which some 3,000 persons assemble at the full moon of Kuar. This fair lasts for three days and centres around the *Kuti* of Faqir Ghasiawan Das. There are two more fairs in the pargana, one at Maharajganj during the Ramlila, and the other at Janai on the Kartik Puranmashi.

The 73 villages of the pargana are divided into 83 mahals, of which 59 are held by taluqdars, 21 by zamindars. and only three by coparcenary communities. These last are Bisens who

own Kanspur and Rajapur Kanspur. The zamindars are chiefly Musalmans and Brahmans. Of the taluqdars, the chief is the Raja of Chandapur, who owns 21 mahals, while 17 belong to his brother of Siwan. The Sheikhs of Bhilwal and Khanpur in Bara Banki own 13 mahals. One village, Tonk, belongs to the Dirgbansi Rani of Parhat in Partabgarh, while the Rajkumar Raja of Dera in Sultanpur owns seven mahals. The history of the Kanhpurias has already been given. The other taluqdars owe their presence here for the most part to the confiscation of half the Chandapur estate after the mutiny.

SHEIKHPUR SAMODA, *Pargana* BACHHRAWAN, *Tahsil* MAHARAJGANJ.

This is a large village lying in latitude 26° 28′ north and longitude 81° 4′ east, on the south side of the road from Bachhrawan to Mauranwan in Unao, some three miles west of the former and four miles east of the Sai. It is of no importance save for the size of its population, which at the last census numbered 2,647 persons, of whom 45 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus, Chamars are the prevailing caste. The village lands cover 3,180 acres and are assessed at Rs. 4,250. They are held in taluqdari tenure by the Raja of Kurri Sudauli.

SUDAMANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* DALMAU.

A large village in the south-eastern corner of the pargana lying in latitude 25° 59′ north and longitude 81° 13′ east, at a distance of two miles north of the Ganges and six miles south-west of Jagatpur. It stands off the road in rather low ground, which receives the drainage of a large area and is greatly cut up by ravines. The ground rises gradually and the outskirts of the village are covered with groves. There is a large fair held here annually in Sawan, lasting for 15 days and attended by about 4,000 people, in honour of Kakoran, a Bhar hero, who was slain by the Musalmans. A considerable trade in cattle is carried on during the assemblage. The village contains a temple dedicated to the same Kakoran. The population of Sudamanpur in 1901 numbered 2,273, the great majority of the inhabitants being Ahirs. The place is said to derive its name from one

Sudaman Singh, a Janwar, who came here, it is said, some five and a half centuries ago. It is now a Bais village paying a revenue of Rs. 4,050 and held by the taluqdar of Chandania.

THULENDI, *Pargana* BACHHRAWAN, *Tahsíl* MAHARAJGANJ.

A small town on the road from Maharajganj to Bachhrawan, situated in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 81° 10′ east, at a distance of ten miles north-west of the tahsíl headquarters and 18 miles from Rai Bareli. It is 18 miles south-west of Haidargarh and 32 miles south-east of Lucknow. The village stands on an elevated plain with a clay soil, the inhabited part being surrounded by groves. There are two large tanks on the northern and southern boundaries. There is a large primary school here and a bazár in which markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. In the village there is a mud fort, built in 820 H. by Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur, two masonry mosques and a large house built by Raja Niwaz Singh. The two mud-built tanks were constructed by Malik Taj-ud-din and are known as the 'bara hauz' and the 'chhota hauz.' There is an old sarai also built by Raja Niwaz Singh, but it is now in ruins, and five temples of Mahadeo. The population of the place in 1901 amounted to 2,976, of whom 944 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus, Pasis, Brahmans and Muraos are the most numerous. A fair is held here on the first Friday in Jeth every year in honour of Saiyid Salar Masaud. The pilgrims bring their banners here and rest for one night, before proceeding to Satrikh and Bahraich.

Thulendi is a town of some historical interest. It is said to have been founded by Thula, a Bhar chief, who possessed the surrounding country. After the annihilation of the Bhars it came into the possession of Malik Taj-ud-din, the companion of Saiyid Salar, who called the place Maliknagar. It again passed into the possession of the Bhars who put Taj-ud-din to death, and his tomb and those of other martyrs are still in existence. Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur made Thulendi the headquarters of a pargana, and it so remained in Akbar's time and till the days of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula, when the názim, Raja Niwaz Singh, transferred the seat of government to Bachhrawan.

The lands of Thulendi cover 2,209 acres, of which 1,476 acres are permanently settled, having been purchased from the old Musalman proprietors by Chandan Lal, the Khattri of Mauranwan, and are now held by Lala Ganesh Parshad of Kanchanpur. The rest is divided into five mahals, of which one is owned by the Khattris and the rest by Saiyids, Sheikhs, Pathans and Kayasths. The total revenue is Rs. 3,855.

TIKARI, *Pargana* Rokha Jais, *Tahsil* Salon.

The village of Tikari is a place of little importance save as giving its name to one of the Kanhpuria estates, an account of which will be found in Chapter III. It stands in the south-eastern corner of the pargana, in latitude 26° 11′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east, on the left bank of the Naiya, some four miles from its junction with the Sai, and five miles south of the Fursatganj station. The village is of comparatively recent origin, having been built by Jang Bahadur Singh, an ancestor of the taluqdar, in a clearing made in the jungle. It has an area of 2,287 acres, of which over a square mile is still covered with jungle. The taluqdar's house stands to the north-west of the main site, which is compactly built and contained in 1901 a population of 1,845 persons, many of whom are Brahmans and Gadariyas. The village is assessed at Rs. 3,000.

TILOI, *Pargana* Mohanganj, *Tahsil* Maharajganj.

This is the parent village of the great Kanhpuria estate, whose history is given in that of the district and in the account of the taluqa in Chapter III. It adjoins Mohanganj, lying in latitude 26° 23′ north and longitude 81° 29′ east, to the west of the road from Jais to Inhauna, and north of the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad. It contains a primary school, but nothing else of any interest except the house of the taluqdar. The village contained in 1901 a population of 2,768 persons, of whom 359 were Musalmans. There are many Banias here, and the bazár is of considerable importance. Markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays. The village has an area of 1,366 acres and belongs to the taluqdar; the revenue is assessed at Rs. 1,650.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAI BARELI.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAI BARELI.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—*Population by tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rai Bareli ...	223,505	110,828	112,677	205,302	101,994	103,308	18,042	8,742	9,300	161	92	69
Dalmau	270,900	131,972	138,928	257,518	125,385	132,133	13,336	6,564	6,772	46	23	23
Maharajganj ...	278,086	138,591	139,495	253,074	126,316	126,758	24,999	12,269	12,730	13	6	7
Salon	261,270	128,699	132,571	227,894	112,575	115,319	33,351	16,106	17,245	25	18	7
Total ...	1,033,761	510,090	523,671	943,788	466,270	477,518	89,728	43,681	46,047	245	139	106

TABLE II.—*Population by thánas*, 1901.

Serial number.	Name of thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Bachhrawan ...	92,648	46,439	46,209	87,383	43,792	43,591	5,260	2,646	2,614	5	1	4
2	Dalmau ...	55,951	27,383	28,568	53,249	26,011	27,238	2,675	1,358	1,317	27	14	13
3	Maharajganj ...	106,287	53,282	53,005	99,982	50,167	49,815	6,305	3,115	3,190	...	...	...
4	Gurbakhshganj ...	74,218	36,570	37,648	70,704	34,754	35,950	3,485	1,799	1,686	29	17	12
5	Jagatpur ...	90,480	44,490	45,990	85,803	42,291	43,512	4,661	2,190	2,471	16	9	7
6	Lalganj ...	39,644	19,351	20,293	37,829	18,464	19,365	1,809	883	926	6	4	2
7	Nasirabad ...	104,346	51,710	52,636	87,485	43,590	43,895	16,836	8,102	8,734	25	18	7
8	Mohanganj ...	91,384	45,251	46,133	76,988	38,302	38,686	14,389	6,945	7,444	7	4	3
9	Mustafabad ...	33,537	16,563	16,974	31,235	15,411	15,824	2,302	1,152	1,150	...	...	...
10	Rai Bareli ...	118,304	58,695	59,609	105,778	52,526	53,252	12,401	6,099	6,302	125	70	55
11	Salon ...	100,609	49,137	51,472	88,709	43,476	45,233	11,900	5,661	6,239	...	...	...
12	Sareni ...	78,593	37,656	40,937	75,532	36,148	39,384	3,057	1,507	1,550	4	1	3
13	Sheoratanganj ...	47,760	23,563	24,197	43,111	21,338	21,773	4,648	2,224	2,424	1	1	...
	Total ...	1,033,761	510,090	523,671	943,788	466,270	477,518	89,728	43,681	46,047	245	139	106

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	36,454	18,808	17,646	35·17	41,644	21,655	19,989	40·18
1892	41,736	21,787	19,949	40·26	39,362	20,707	18,655	37·97
1893	46,564	24,244	22,320	44·92	23,590	12,487	11,103	22·76
1894	42,455	22,212	20,243	40·96	43,717	22,479	21,238	42·18
1895	35,504	18,592	16,912	34·25	27,525	14,329	13,196	26·55
1896	38,046	19,804	18,242	36·70	28,546	14,927	13,619	27·54
1897	26,025	13,601	12,424	25·11	52,236	28,377	23,859	50·39
1898	31,847	16,611	15,236	30·72	23,221	11,429	11,792	22·40
1899	48,055	24,828	23,227	46·36	32,621	16,641	15,980	31·47
1900	43,023	22,135	20,888	*41·51	32,197	16,414	15,783	31·06*
1901	46,122	23,962	22,160	44·62	34,504	17,465	17,039	33·38
1902	48,277	24,948	23,329	46·70	28,686	14,513	14,173	27·75
1903	49,087	25,286	23,801	47·48	44,742	22,813	21,929	43·28
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 Census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	41,644	...	11,000	74	27,210	171
1892	39,362	...	5,148	216	29,714	351
1893	23,590	...	11	215	13,931	1,854
1894	43,717	...	6,656	73	23,437	4,608
1895	27,525	...	2,628	29	16,156	2,951
1896	28,516	...	757	1,258	19,370	1,396
1897	52,236	...	886	4,756	36,076	3,466
1898	23,221	...	3	33	18,172	674
1899	32,621	...	43	103	24,577	1,071
1900	32,197	...	4,624	29	19,216	1,670
1901	34,504	...	4,140	16	21,934	1,533
1902	28,686	2	340	390	20,427	930
1903	44,742	343	2,231	3,578	27,369	1,193
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1310 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rai Bareli	237,779	35,075	67,087	59,591	...	43,697	14,511	1,383	76,026	135,617	44,691
Total, Tahsíl Rai Bareli ...	237,779	35,075	67,087	59,591	...	43,697	14,511	1,383	76,026	135,617	44,691
Dalmau	163,971	37,981	43,454	38,859		25,090	13,349	420	43,677	82,536	25,146
Sareni ...	72,781	12,408	17,968	17,835	...	15,492	2,293	50	24,570	42,405	5,499
Khiron	65,092	13,161	15,344	17,597	..	10,652	6,945	...	18 990	36,587	6,647
Total, Tahṣíl Dalmau ..	301,844	63,550	76,766	74,291	..	51,234	22,587	470	87,237	161,528	37,292
Inhauna	64,017	10,776	21,941	16,268	...	13,051	3,217		15,032	31,300	16,665
Bachhráwan	60,380	12,930	15,737	17,899	...	9,142	7,993	764	13,814	31,713	10,977
Simrauta	62,288	19,350	13,563	21,223	...	11,121	10,102	...	8,152	29,375	18,212
Kumhrawán ...	44,636	10,761	11,331	16,376	...	7,838	8,538	..	6,168	22,544	9,741
Mohanganj	50,930	13,811	9,903	21,393	...	11,407	9,986	...	5,823	27,216	13,563
Hardoi	15,575	3,571	4,508	5,240	...	2,510	2,730	...	2,256	7,496	4,121
Total, Tahsíl Maharajganj ...	297,826	71,199	76,983	98,399	...	55,069	42,566	764	51,245	149,644	73,279
Parshadepur	34,585	6,222	7,918	9,798	...	8,883	907	8	10,647	20,445	8,309
Rokha Jais	99,098	26,172	19,996	31,229		24,545	6,684	...	21,701	52,930	22,848
Salon	147,956	34,217	35,206	39,623	...	25,754	13,757	112	38,910	78,533	27,137
Total, Tahsíl Salon ...	281,639	66,611	63,120	80,650		59,182	21,348	120	71,258	151,908	58,294
Total District ...	11,19,088	236,435	283,956	312,931	...	209,182	101,012	2,737	285,766	598,697	213,556

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Rai Bareli.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Juar.	Urd.	Rice.	Bajra.
Fasli.											
1305	60,141	16,621	7,705	15,313	4,337	6,316	84,684	18,036	9,459	17,034	5,486
1306	67,865	15,940	6,258	17,930	11,958	5,886	96,380	19,101	9,452	27,357	3,972
1307	68,286	15,439	5,385	18,488	14,867	6,545	98,839	13,664	10,558	39,725	4,711
1308	...*	...	...	...	...	...	104,021	20,014	10,078	31,708	6,774
1309	77,783	14,867	4,933	16,639	24,644	6,276	102,365	18,209	10,581	37,471	5,743
1310	75,246	18,051	4,997	16,965	16,262	6,362	101,007	18,002	12,297	34,045	5,990
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Salon.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Juar.	Urd.	Rice.	Bajra.
Fasli.											
1305	73,957	22,374	2,490	25,576	3,291	7,886	102,263	19,112	6,245	44,381	8,648
1306	86,371	23,768	2,526	32,044	8,219	7,288	108,643	18,609	6,733	56,609	4,841
1307	84,358	23,163	1,778	30,277	10,718	7,288	114,468	13,505	9,021	68,529	7,008
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	...	116,500	21,505	6,678	55,741	10,080
1309	90,093	21,603	1,291	27,236	18,160	8,204	120,080	20,207	6,238	64,538	6,470
1310	87,709	24,519	4,171	28,378	12,241	8,382	116,806	19,821	8,165	63,682	6,553
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Maharajganj.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Juar.	Urd.	Rice.	Bajra.
Fasli.											
1305	71,229	23,969	5,082	11,449	10,818	6,998	110,582	22,169	9,463	60,639	1,488
1306	83,893	26,815	4,940	12,750	20,709	7,189	118,332	11,078	7,864	75,252	1,101
1307	83,001	26,761	4,090	12,752	22,947	7,522	123,778	7,264	8,851	90,563	1,219
1308	...*	...	...	...	...	...	128,501	11,514	8,076	86,611	1,541
1309	86,575	30,424	2,124	10,071	30,881	7,399	131,478	11,588	8,763	87,732	1,248
1310	86,032	30,372	652	12,002	22,416	7,538	130,046	15,079	10,865	86,899	1,386
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Dalmau.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
Fasli.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Juar.	Urd.	Rice.	Bajra.
1305	84,983	18,755	9,999	32,904	2,727	4,988	86,624	35,932	3,043	9,865	9,190
1306	92,938	18,758	7,072	40,941	8,304	4,974	94,716	33,831	4,449	20,589	6,310
1307	92,029	19,367	5,827	39,599	11,265	5,304	95,892	27,382	4,928	30,641	8,380
1308	...*	...	...	...	...	...	97,485	36,990	3,932	19,287	10,246
1309	100,339	17,974	5,870	39,374	19,261	5,519	100,539	34,549	3,429	17,278	6,969
1310	100,779	21,195	8,615	39,515	13,355	5,745	96,682	32,401	4,866	26,121	6,829
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	48	21	42	...	16	21	217	18	95	241	80	10	7	14
1899 ...	47	17	30	3	10	17	135	15	80	105	144	31	1	19
1900 ...	31	17	13	...	14	9	118	3	79	141	116	39	8	10
1901 ...	42	15	24	3	3	14	95	5	28	118	63	25	6	14
1902 ...	26	22	19	1	14	12	59	7	32	105	90	46	14	9
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,802	39	1,128	1,452	198	1,250
1899	1,582	23	918	1,185	259	890
1900	1,540	18	727	952	180	734
1901	1,301	39	583	793	134	635
1902	1,282	23	705	839	132	686
1903	1,272	15	656	924	188	710
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.		
	1859.	1865.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inhauna ...	44,118	66,484	83,015
Mohanganj ...	43,504	52,811	76,137
Kumhrawan ...	39,923	53,717	68,505
Bachhrawan ...	49,334	69,607	75,496
Hardoi ...	14,579	19,798	22,476
Simrauta...	47,238	61,771	80,237
Rai Bareli ...	2,06,357	2,53,825	3,19,603
Khiron ...	77,780	89,297	1,04,295
Sareni ...	72,670	88,102	1,03,708
Dalmau ...	1,48,442	1,91,445	2,34,121
Rokha ...	73,309	1,00,762	1,36,865
Parshadepur ...	28,700	39,663	47,972
Salon ...	1,01,963	1,51,907	1,88,787
Total ...	9,47,917	12,39,189	15,41,217*

* Actual demand only.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses, 1310 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rai Bareli	Rai Bareli	3,24,402	23,567	3,47,969	2·4	1·4
Tahsíl Rai Bareli	...	3,24,402	23,567	3,47,969	2·4	1·4
Dalmau	Dalmau, Aihar	2,37,701	16,806	2,54,507	2·9	1·5
Sareni	Nisgar, Tara Singhaur, Deorakh, Kahanjara.	1,03,908	7,908	1,11,816	2·5	1·5
Khiron	Satanpur	1,04,448	7,362	1,11,810	2·9	1·7
Tahsíl Dalmau	...	4,46,057	32,076	4,78,133	2·8	1·6
Inhauna	Inhauna, Subeha	82,874	5,813	88,687	2·6	1·3
Bachhráwan	Thulendi	75,390	5,980	81,370	2·4	1·2
Simrauta	Jais Subeha	80,059	5,604	85,663	2·7	1·3
Kumhrawan	Bhilwal, Thulendi ...	68,010	4,782	72,792	3·0	1·5
Mohanganj	Jais	75,619	5,293	80,912	2·7	1·4
Hardoi	Hardoi	22,023	1,641	23,664	2·9	1·4
Tahsíl Maharajganj	...	4,03,975	29,113	4,33,088	2·7	1·3
Parshadepur	Nasirabad	47,709	3,431	51,140	2·3	1·4
Rokha Jais...	Nasirabad, Jais	1,34,537	9,493	1,44,030	2·6	1·4
Salon	Salon, Qariat Guzara ...	1,84,958	14,308	1,99,266	2·4	1·3
Tahsíl Salon	...	3,67,204	27,232	3,94,436	2·4	1·4
Total District ...	...	15,41,638	1,11,988	16,53,626	2·6	1·4

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tári* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— *Gánja.*	*Charas.*	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tári.*	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91...	36	99,768	71,098	260	15,500	Not available.		5,110	11 37	1,20,737	1,570	965	159	49	255	100	15
1891-92...	122	1,31,664	71,397	260	18,600	Ditto.		5,724	14 6	1,57,390	2,384	1,283	187	55	255	100	14
1892-93...	384	1,29,645	65,526	299	21,900	559 19	7 15	6,433	15 11	1,58,684	1,999	1,257	211	62	254	101	13
1893-94...	384	1,18,047	58,859	472	20.000	351 18	9 0	5,847	14 5	1,44,780	1,681	1 159	193	56	256	99	13
1894-95...	320	83,625	39,584	270	20,683	96 7	16 3	5,791	14 14	1,10,703	1.837	832	199	56	221	101	14
1895-96...	310	72,506	36,643	300	17,512	243 34	15 30	4,814	13 23	95,469	1.548	757	168	46	221	101	14
1896-97 ..	290	30,657	14,791	380	14,000	38 32	24 0	4,205	12 17	49,542	1,520	339	135	40	219	101	14
1897-98...	86	54,944	32,476	221	30,612	10 3	42 30	4,911	13 1	90,811	1,863	599	295	47	217	101	14
1898-99...	84	99,037	56,365	426	16,000	0 28	113 36	4,728	13 0	1,20,291	2.300	1,008	258	46	221	101	14
1899-1900	84	1,11,951	65,602	268	18,100	3 19	64 13	4,686	12 33	1,35,144	1,859	1,176	289	46	212	101	13
1900-1901	96	1,36,692	75,907	400	36,244	0 30	112 11	4,818	12 38	1,78,301	1,663	1,327	351	46	222	101	14
1901-1902	84	1,73,996	77,338	510	33,368	1 0	94 7	5.197	13 17	2,13,239	1,492	1,688	323	50	227	101	14
1902-1903	50	1,85,256	78,202	530	39,682	0 30	103 16	5,370	13 21	2,30,963	1,860	1,804	385	52	227	101	13
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13 ..																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	25,533	87,342	1,14,217	2,150
1891-92	24,644	91,800	1,16,612	2,020
1892-93	25,601	88,231	1,14,092	2,082
1893-94	27,538	89,867	1,17,604	2,125
1894-95	27,567	86,752	1,15,225	2,665
1895-96	27,244	83,063	1,10,478	1,576
1896-97	27,639	72,681	1,00,474	1,945
1897-98	26,134	82,754	1,09,839	1,634
1898-99	37,423	84,195	1,23,279	2,099
1899-1900	24,940	87,719	1,15,636	2,966
1900-1901	34,934	92,709	1,28,987	*1,078
1901-1902	33,280	87,947	1,22,524	3,600
1902-1903	28,027	77,689	1,06,925	3,215
1903-1904	30,705	87,724	1,19,640	3,415
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-1910				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
						Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	19,841	...	...	...	...	674	9,293	53	5,395	1,212	Not available	
1891-92	19,121	...	...	...	..	667	9,168	58	5,753	498	Ditto.	
1892-93	19,761	...	..	...	..	673	9,312	62	6,285	684	Ditto.	
1893-94	20,542	...	...	...	...	698	9,640	55	6,010	836	169	64
1894-95	20,974	...	...	...	...	702	9,936	57	5,841	1,091	234	97
1895-96	22,006	...	...	...	...	750	10,964	59	6,064	736	248	113
1896-97	22,091	...	...	...	...	764	10,809	60	6,255	1,423	281	128
1897-98	21,761	.	...		...	736	10,887	58	6,798	669	218	50
1898-99	22,057	..	...	...	...	859	10,856	61	6,195	399	236	26
1899-1900... ...	23,604	..	...	...	...	826	12,251	63	6,379	874	303	90
1900-1901... ...	24,482	...	...		...	907	13,397	63	6,543	1,023	370	94
1901-1902... ...	23,804	...	...	...	...	887	12,997	61	6,374	715	265	54
1902-1903	24,256	...	...	...	...	933	13,507	64	6,625	1,384	320	247
1903-1904... ...	15,643	...	...	...	...	187	4,972	60	6,873	1,529	99	29
1904-1905... ...												
1905-1906... ...												
1906-1907... ...												
1907-1908... ...												
1908-1909... ...												
1909-1910... ...												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Rai Bareli. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Rai Bareli. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Rai Bareli. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Rai Bareli. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsíl Dalmau. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Dalmau. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Dalmau. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Dalmau. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	153	2,180	23	2,000	1890-91 ...	195	2,469	7	1,331
1891-92 ...	155	2,338	23	1,988	1891-92 ...	181	2,480	18	2,263
1892-93 ...	154	2,328	24	2,236	1892-93 ...	182	2,500	19	2,318
1893-94 ...	152	2,188	22	2,282	1893-94 ...	192	2,615	16	2,378
1894-95 ...	153	2,211	21	2,138	1894-95 ...	190	2,522	20	2,501
1895-96 ...	155	2,345	23	2,329	1895-96 ...	211	2,795	20	2,347
1896-97 ...	154	2,338	27	2,593	1896-97 ...	215	2,624	18	2,167
1897-98 ...	151	2,613	25	2,291	1897-98 ...	204	2,747	17	2,095
1898-99 ...	162	2,567	27	2,592	1898-99 ...	189	2,473	18	2,256
1899-1900 ...	192	3,138	26	2,290	1899-1900 ...	198	2,608	18	2,104
1900-1901 ...	195	3,080	27	2,799	1900-1901 ...	246	3,312	15	1,750
1901-1902 ...	194	3,057	26	2,542	1901-1902 ...	228	3,099	14	1,954
1902-1903 ...	234	3,557	27	2,779	1902-1903 ...	226	2,898	16	2,058
1903-1904 ...	59	1,476	24	2,601	1903-1904 ...	31	814	16	2,606
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsîls (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsîl Maharajganj. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Maharajganj. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsîl Maharajganj. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Maharajganj. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsîl Salon. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Salon. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsîl Salon. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Salon. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	213	3,082	17	1,076	1890-91 ...	113	1,562	6	988
1891-92 ...	203	2,571	10	759	1891-92 ...	128	1,779	7	743
1892-93 ...	203	2,531	11	877	1892-93 ...	134	1,953	8	854
1893-94 ...	218	2,775	11	771	1893-94 ...	136	2,062	6	579
1894-95 ...	223	3,061	10	744	1894-95 ...	136	2,142	6	458
1895-96 ...	217	3,006	11	803	1895-96 ...	167	2,818	5	585
1896-97 ...	222	2,984	10	919	1896-97 ...	173	2,863	5	576
1897-98 ...	219	3,061	11	967	1897-98 ...	162	2,466	5	445
1898-99 ...	220	2,891	10	853	1898-99 ...	188	2,925	6	494
1899-1900 ...	234	3,197	12	1,082	1899-1900 ...	202	3,308	7	903
1900-1901 ...	238	3,408	12	1,049	1900-1901 ...	228	3,597	9	945
1901-1902 ...	227	3,218	11	933	1901-1902 ...	238	3,623	10	945
1902-1903 ...	231	3,268	13	1,106	1902-1903 ...	246	3,829	9	744
1903-1904 ...	38	1,027	15	1,234	1903-1904 ...	59	1,610	5	431
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	5,217	2,634	...	321	...	4,141	...	84,891	...	1,336	25,999	12,092	100	842	44,522	...	...
1891-92...	4,354	2,522	...	160	...	6,186	...	82,541	...	1,340	27,768	9,634	...	1,458	42,341	...	...
1892-93...	4,590	2,768	...	222	...	6,755	...	80,087	...	1,337	27,451	9,954	...	1,670	39,675	...	...
1893-94...	4,440	2,955	...	232	13	4,039	...	85,839	...	1,390	27,815	10,284	...	1,556	44,794	...	...
1894-95...	4,488	3,514	...	170	8	3,257	...	87,579	...	1,407	29,519	10,725	...	1,666	44,262	...	...
1895-96...	4,896	3,855	274	181	289	6,057	...	77,219	...	1,457	29,208	10,919	50	106	35,479	...	...
1896-97...	5,306	3,626	...	208	269	4,669	...	77,316	...	1,468	27,824	9,592	269	149	38,014	...	...
1897-98...	5,702	3,693	80	881	535	4,353	...	88,411	...	1,438	30,718	9,932	565	...	45,758	...	...
1898-99...	6,154	4,406	89	888	1,108	3,566	...	89,348	...	1,714	30,472	10,199	523	...	46,224	...	216
1899-1900	7,313	3,982	80	881	300	*8,007	...	107,671	...	1,984	34,363	11,933	554	88	54,920	3,613	216
1900-1901	8,766	4,027	80	937	803	8,571	...	116,577	...	1,951	35,244	12,259	595	66	61,693	2,969	1,800
1901-1902	8,912	3,868	80	5,273	763	7,780	...	107,423	...	1,980	36,591	12,855	568	121	52,185	3,123	...
1902-1903	8,652	5,655	88	4,446	824	8,684	...	122,017	...	2,042	41,622	15,057	707	150	59,091	3,341	7
1903-1904	9,240	4,442	80	153	1,294	8,875	†825	126,445	...	1,917	43,631	14,821	1,197	147	61,055	3,677	...
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	
1913-14...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

17 R.B.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Rai Bareli.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public Works.	Public Instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	13,315	...	...	3,652	...	3,892	20,859	4,007	2,825	...	75	3,693	379	6,767	324	1,477	19,547
1891-92...	13,513	...	...	2,600	...	3,761	19,874	3,922	3,096	...	219	4,870	537	4,742	324	1,846	19,556
1892-93...	14,420	...	...	2,500	...	4,601	21,521	3,545	3,023	1,423	482	5,898	447	4,018	324	2,087	21,247
1893-94...	16,290	...	...	1,800	...	4,718	22,808	4,538	2,856	5,017	466	5,204	497	6,624	881	2,128	28,211
1894-95...	19,869	...	...	1,800	...	4,937	26,606	5,726	2,867	588	160	6,580	477	6,050	881	2,885	26,214
1895-96...	20,045	...	...	1,800	...	4,827	26,672	5,811	3,729	2,729	1,725	6,536	420	4,117	435	2,883	28,385
1896-97...	21,993	...	...	1,800	...	5,445	29,238	4,673	3,305	2,813	...	5,748	499	4,887	462	3,997	26,384
1897-98...	18,557	...	...	1,800	...	6,776	27,133	4,916	3,152	2,144	...	6,115	745	4,141	486	2,954	24,653
1898-99...	16,186	...	...	1,807	...	5,993	23,986	4,611	3,132	...	...	6,123	1,079	4,230	815	4,679	24,669
1899-1900	17,104	...	36	1,845	...	14,761	33,746	4,750	3,407	...	555	6,306	995	5,492	1,056	3,899	26,460
1900-1901	18,477	...	43	602	...	12,283	31,405	5,189	3,514	...	54	7,617	1,069	6,053	1,367	4,174	29,037
1901-1902	18,339	...	43	949	...	9,789	29,120	5,058	3,337	...	1,533	5,743	1,571	8,393	1,932	2,849	30,416
1902-1903	17,346	...	54	936	...	10,210	28,546	5,114	3,475	...	266	6,436	1,732	3,378	6 996	4,847	32,244
1903-1904	17,779	...	38	874		13,428	32,119	5,653	3,624	2,967	307	5,649	1,245	5,855	2,221	4,768	32,289
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	
1913-14...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1904.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rai Bareli ...	4	1	16	32	...	218	4
Dalmau ...	2	1	12	...	9	115	2
Jagatpur ...	2	1	12	...	...	195	...
Mustafabad ...	2	1	12	...	...	111	...
Salon ...	2	1	12	...	...	206	...
Mohanganj ...	2	1	11	...	...	176	...
Nasirabad ...	2	1	11	...	...	196	2
Bachhrawan ...	2	1	11	...	...	187	...
Maharajganj ...	2	1	12	...	...	216	...
Gurbakshganj,	2	1	11	...	...	160	...
Sareni ...	2	1	12	...	...	172	...
Sheoratanganj,	2	1	8	...	...	107	...
Lalganj ...	1	1	7	...	...	92	...
Armed Police...	1	16	99	...	...	...	...
Reserve ...	10	11	61	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	40	307	32	9	2,151	8

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	141	6,091	25	5	616	...	135	5,431	25
1897-98 ...	143	6,188	25	5	614	...	137	5,523	25
1898-99 ...	152	6,431	39	7	870	...	144	5,511	39
1899-1900	169	6,975	55	7	809	...	161	6,119	55
1900-1901	166	7,379	39	7	980	...	158	6,324	39
1901-1902	169	7,616	39	7	974	...	154	6,583	39
1902-1903	190	8,643	68	7	824	...	183	7,819	68
1903-1904	194	8,816	70	7	995	...	187	7,821	70
1904-1905									
1905-1906									
1906-1907									
1907-1908									
1908-1909									
1909-1910									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1904.

A.—Secondary.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Rai Bareli...	Rai Bareli ...	Rai Bareli ...	High School ...	150
		Ditto ...	Ditto Fort branch.	100
		Ditto ...	Vernacular Middle School.	126
Dalmau ...	Sareni ...	Behta Kalan ...	Ditto ...	150
Maharajganj.	Simrauta ...	Maharajganj ...	Ditto ...	77
	Inhauna ...	Inhauna ...	Ditto ...	108
Salon ...	Salon ...	Salon ...	Ditto ...	82
	Rokha ...	Jais ...	Ditto ...	137
		B.—Primary.		
Rai Bareli...	Rai Bareli ...	Rai Bareli (Municipal girls'). ...	Lower Primary	17
		Rai Bareli, Qila,	Lower Primary Aided.	21
		Rai Bareli, Jahanabad.	Ditto ...	24
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
		Rai Bareli, Wazirganj.	Ditto ...	19
		Rai Bareli, Bailliegan j.	Ditto ...	34
		Rai Bareli, Baillie Páthshála.	Ditto ...	31
		Rai Bareli, Tiliakot.	Ditto ...	21
		Bela Bhela ...	Upper Primary	44
		Johwa Sharqi ...	Ditto ...	42
		Rahwan ...	Ditto ...	35
		Rahi ...	Ditto ...	31
		Sultanpur Khera,	Ditto ...	50
		Kathwara ...	Ditto ...	30
		Korihar ...	Ditto ...	53
		Sataon ...	Ditto ...	53
		Harchandpur ...	Ditto ...	48
		Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	50
		Kunsa ...	Ditto ...	84
		Lohnda ...	Ditto ...	43
		Shora ...	Lower Primary	24
		Didaur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Bela Khara ...	Ditto ...	18
		Rupamau ...	Ditto ...	24
		Bardar ...	Ditto ...	22
		Manehru ...	Ditto ...	23
		Sultanpur Aima...	Upper Primary Aided.	25

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1904—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Rai Bareli ...	Rai Bareli—*(concluded)*.	Lodhwari ...	Upper Primary Aided.	29
		Raipur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Sarai Mughlan ...	Ditto ...	22
		Kishanpur Ramchand.	Ditto ...	28
		Dariba ...	Ditto ...	26
		Behta ...	Ditto ...	25
		Hardaspur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Dewanandpur ...	Ditto ...	23
		Thulwansa ...	Lower Primary Aided.	28
		Purai ...	Ditto ...	21
		Sarai Damo ...	Ditto ...	25
		Pandri Ganeshpur,	Ditto ...	24
		Onai ...	Ditto ...	23
		Gaura Dih ...	Ditto ...	27
		Lodhwamau ...	Ditto ...	28
Dalmau ...	Dalmau ...	Dalmau ...	Upper Primary	55
		Simarpaha ...	Ditto ...	40
		Thalrai ...	Ditto ...	67
		Jagatpur ...	Ditto ...	77
		Ambara Pachhim,	Ditto ...	58
		Aihar ...	Ditto ...	53
		Jalalpur Dhai ...	Ditto ...	51
		Raunsi ...	Ditto ...	44
		Lalganj ...	Ditto ...	50
		Khajurgaon ...	Ditto ...	51
		Gegason ...	Ditto ...	48
		Bhira Gobindpur,	Lower Primary	35
		Chandra Bhukhanganj.	Ditto ...	22
		Sardarganj ...	Ditto ...	29
		Gaura Bazar ...	Ditto ...	22
		Bibipur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Bahai ...	Ditto ...	30
		Barara Buzurg ...	Ditto ...	24
		Chilaula ...	Ditto ...	33
		Kurauli Budhkar,	Ditto ...	26
		Piralipur ...	Upper Primary Aided.	29
		Kurauli Daman...	Lower Primary Aided.	23
		Tondhakpur ...	Ditto ...	27
		Undwa ...	Ditto ...	23
		Kusumbhi ...	Ditto ...	49
	Sareni ...	Ibrahimpur ...	Upper Primary	41
		Bhojpur ...	Ditto ...	75
		Bishankhera ...	Ditto ...	52

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1904—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Dalmau	Sareni—*(concluded)*.	Sareni ...	Upper Primary	100
		Raipur Majhgawan.	Ditto ...	68
		Malkegaon ...	Ditto ...	44
		Ralpur ...	Lower Primary	18
		Nisgar ...	Ditto ...	28
		Behta Kalan ...	Lower Primary (Girls').	29
		Rasulpur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	30
		Hathnasa ...	Ditto ...	17
		Tiwaripur ...	Ditto ...	34
		Rautapur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Singhaur Tara ...	Ditto ...	19
		Hamirgaon ...	Ditto ...	30
		Sotwa Khera ...	Ditto ...	25
		Barsaitpur ...	Ditto ...	32
	Khiron ...	Khiron ...	Upper Primary	51
		Atrahar ...	Ditto ...	31
		Bhitargaon ...	Ditto ...	51
		Pahu ...	Ditto ...	33
		Simri ...	Ditto ...	37
		Mirwi ...	Ditto ...	51
		Drigpalganj ...	Lower Primary	34
		Mubarakpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Naihasta ...	Ditto ...	27
		Khanpur Khushti,	Upper Primary Aided.	32
		Bargaon Sakatpur,	Lower Primary Aided.	28
Maharajganj.	Simrauta ...	Simrauta ...	Upper Primary	60
		Halaur ...	Ditto ...	37
		Rewan ...	Ditto ...	27
		Mau Sharqi ...	Lower Primary	22
		Jamrawan ...	Upper Primary Aided.	30
		Nirthua ...	Lower Primary Aided.	25
		Khekharwa ...	Ditto ...	23
		Janai ...	Ditto ...	20
		Siwan ...	Ditto ...	43
	Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	Upper Primary	39
		Para Kalan ...	Upper Primary Aided.	24
		Salethu ...	Lower Primary Aided.	16
	Mohanganj ...	Tiloi ...	Upper Primary	45
		Shahmau ...	Ditto ...	41
		Shankarganj ...	Ditto ...	59

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1904—*(continued)*.

B.—Primary—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Maharajganj.	Mohanganj—*(concluded)*.	Kamai ...	Lower Primary	29
		Ahori ...	Ditto ...	23*
		Mohanganj ..	Upper Primary Aided.	21
		Chetra Buzurg ...	Lower Primary Aided.	25
	Inhauna ...	Rastamau ...	Upper Primary	46
		Sheoratanganj ...	Ditto ...	46
		Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	45
		Kharawan ...	Lower Primary	31
		Bahua ...	Ditto ...	42
		Panhauna ...	Lower Primary Aided.	38
		Rukunpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Satanpurwa ...	Ditto ...	34
		Lauli ...	Ditto ...	27
	Kumhrawan ...	Sehgaon ...	Upper Primary	56
		Kotwa ...	Ditto ...	33
		Sheogarh ...	Ditto ...	34
		Bainti ...	Ditto ...	42
		Gurh ...	Ditto .	45
		Bedaru ...	Lower Primary	21
		Dehli ...	Ditto ...	27
		Khajuron ...	Lower Primary Aided.	30
	Bachhrawan...	Bachhrawan ...	Upper Primary	69
		Inchauli ...	Ditto ...	23
		Thulendi ...	Ditto ...	34
		Sudauli ...	Ditto ...	43
		Nim Tikar ...	Ditto ...	58
		Kundanganj ...	Lower Primary	23
		Tilenda ...	Ditto ...	25
		Isia ...	Ditto ...	40
		Rajamau ...	Upper Primary Aided.	35
		Ashan Jagatpur,	Ditto ...	24
		Kasrawan ...	Ditto ...	23
		Jalalpur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	25
		Dostpur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Kundauli ...	Ditto ...	20
		Bahrampur ...	Ditto ...	21
		Binaon ...	Ditto ...	20
Salon ...	Salon ...	Umran ...	Upper Primary	40
		Mustafabad ...	Ditto ...	58
		Akorhia ...	Ditto ...	35
		Babuganj ...	Lower Primary	29

*Court of Wards' school.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1904—(*concluded*).

B.—Primary—(*concluded*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Salon ...	Salon—(*concluded*).	Paksarawan ...	Lower Primary	22
		Arkha ...	Ditto ...	45
		Pahargarh ...	Ditto ...	25
		Suchi ...	Ditto ...	28
		Lachhmiganj ...	Ditto ...	26
		Newada ...	Upper Primary Girls'.	18
		Karahia ...	Upper Primary Aided.	25
		Nain ...	Ditto ...	22
		Dubhan ...	Lower Primary Aided.	24
		Keoli ...	Ditto ...	26
		Kotiya ...	Ditto ...	24
		Itaura Buzurg ...	Ditto ...	29
		Palipur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ishwardaspur ...	Ditto ...	23
		Mamni ...	Ditto ...	27
		Sabia Miran ...	Ditto ...	23
		Dharai ...	Ditto ...	24
	Parshadepur.	Parshadepur ...	Upper Primary	41
		Dih ...	Ditto ...	52
		Nigohin ...	Upper Primary Aided.	26
	Rokha ...	Nasirabad ...	Upper Primary	110
		Nigohan ...	Ditto ...	40
		Mau ...	Ditto ...	34*
		Ghatampur ...	Lower Primary	25
		Nawawan ...	Ditto ...	20
		Rokha ...	Ditto ...	19
		Fursatganj ...	Ditto ...	22*
		Birnaon Dayalpur,	Upper Primary Aided.	32
		Paraya Namaksar,	Ditto ...	25
		Pirhi ...	Lower Primary Aided.	33
		Ashrafpur ...	Ditto ...	21

* Court of Wards' school.

ROADS, 1904.	Length.	
I.—*First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.*	Miles.	Furlongs.
(I) Lucknow, Rai Bareli, Dalmau and Fatehpur ...	43	3
(II) Rai Bareli to Salon	17	0
(III) Rai Bareli to Maharajganj	9	3
(IV) Rai Bareli to Lalganj	14	7
(V) Rai Bareli to Jais and Sultanpur	22	5
(VI) Rai Bareli to Allahabad	12	0
(VII) Rai Bareli to Unao	3	6
(VIII) Jais railway feeder	0	2
(IX) Harchandpur railway feeder	0	3
(X) Approach to Rai Bareli goods shed	0	2
(XI) Bachhrawan to Maharajganj and Nigohan (portions).	3	0
Total ...	126	7
II.—*Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.*		
(I) Salon to Partabgarh (*vide* I, ii.)	9	6
(II) Maharajganj to Haidargarh (*vide* I. iii.) ...	10	5
(III) Rai Bareli to Allahabad (*vide* I, vi.)	14	1
(IV) Rai Bareli to Unao (*vide* I, vii.)	21	0
(V) Rai Bareli to Mohanganj and Fyzabad ...	23	0
(VI) Rai Bareli Cantonment to Lucknow road ...	2	4
(VII) Salon, Lalganj and Unao	43	1
(VIII) Salon to Jahanabad	5	2
(IX) Bachhrawan, Maharajganj and Nigohan (*vide* I, xi.)	23	3
(X) Bachhrawan to Mauranwan	8	0
(XI) Lucknow *viâ* Inhauna to Jaunpur	8	7
(XII) Inhauna to Rudauli	3	4
(XIII) Parshadepur to Dhamaur and Sultânpur ...	4	7
Total ...	178	0
III.—*Third class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.*		
(I) Haidargarh, Bachhrawan, Lalganj and Fatehpur...	47	0
(II) Inhauna, Jais and Gutnighât	46	5
(III) Salon, Mustafabad and Khaga	18	2
Total ...	111	7
IV.—*Fourth class roads, raised, partially bridged and drained.*		
(I) Maharajganj to Inhauna	18	5
(II) Nasirabad to Fursatganj	9	1
(III) Mau to Gukanaghât	24	3
Total ...	52	1
V.—*Sixth class roads, cleared only.*		
(I) Rai Bareli to Parshadepur	18	0
(II) Khiron, Sareni and Ralpur...	16	4
(III) Lalganj, Sareni and Daundia Khera	15	0
(IV) Mohanganj, Sheoratanganj and Haidargarh ...	15	0
(V) Mau Gharbi to Chandapur	3	0
(VI) Jais to Jagdispur	2	0
(VII) Bais bridge (on I, vii) to Khatgar	8	6¼
(IX) Karahia to Ateha	1	0
(X) Gurbakhshganj to Manjgawan	1	0
(XI) Kutya to Kharauli (joining IV, iii with III, iii)	3	0
(XII) Mustafabad, Kutya and Dalmau	20	2¼
(XIII) Sataon, Harchandpur and Maharajganj ...	14	7½
(XIV) Sheogarh, Sheoratanganj and Inhauna ...	13	2
Total ...	131	6¾
GRAND TOTAL ...	600	5¾

FERRIES, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of ferry.	River.	Management.
Dalmau.	Sareni ...	Gahrauli ...	Kishanpur ...	Ganges	Fatehpur district board.
		Nisgar ...	Rawatpur ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Rampur Kalan	Adampur ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Ralpur ...	Bhitaura ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
	Dalmau ...	Gegason ...	Asni ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Khajurgaon ...	Lakhpura ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Dalmau ...	Rajghat ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Dhiranpur ...	Kotila ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Hamirmau ...	Samapur ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
Salon.	Salon ...	Gukana ...	Paharpur ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Georgiegarh ...	Naubasta ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Kandrawan ...	Ajura ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
		Kotra ...	Rasulpur ...	Ditto...	Ditto.
Rai Bareli.	Rae Bareli,	Saidanpur ...	Saidanpur ...	Sai ...	Private.
		Behta ...	Behta ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Jaraula ...	Jaraula ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Kurchandamau	Kurchandamau,	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Kola Haibatpur	Kola ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Lodhwari ...	Pura Dube ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Anti Naugaon	Anti Naugaon	Naiya ...	Ditto.
Salon.	Parshadepur.	Kachnaon ...	Makrahaghat...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Dih ...	Simraghat ...	Sai ...	Ditto.
	Salon ...	Keshwapur ...	Maharghat ...	Do. ...	Ditto.

POST-OFFICES, 1904.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Rai Bareli...	Rai Bareli ...	Rai Bareli ...	Head office ...	Imperial.
		Rai Bareli Cutcherry.	Branch office,	Ditto.
		Gurbakhshganj,	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Purai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Harchandpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Bhaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Maharajganj	Simrauta ...	Maharajganj ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Halaur ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
	Bachhrawan ...	Bachhrawan ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Kundanganj ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
	Inhauna ...	Inhauna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Sheoratanganj,	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Kumhrawan...	Bainti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Khajuron ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Mohanganj ...	Mohanganj ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Shankarganj ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
Dalmau ...	Dalmau ...	Dalmau ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Jagatpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Lalganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Khatgar ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
		Gegason ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Gaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sareni ...	Sareni ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Behta ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
		Bhojpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Khiron ...	Khiron ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Salon ...	Salon ...	Salon ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Mustafabad ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
		Rasulpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Rokha Jais ...	Jais ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Fursatganj ...	Branch office,	Ditto.
		Nasirabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Mau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Parshadepur...	Parshadepur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Dih ...	Ditto ...	District.

MARKETS, 1904.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Rai Bareli.	Rai Bareli.	Rai Bareli ...	Qila-ka-Bazár ...	Monday and Friday.
		Korihar ...	Korihar ...	Ditto.
		Rahi ...	Sikandarganj ...	Ditto.
		Bela Tikar ...	Dilrajganj ...	Ditto.
		Bhaon ...	Achalganj ...	Ditto.
		Lodhwari ...	Lodhwari ...	Ditto.
		Kunsa ...	Parshan Kunwarganj.	Ditto.
		Kandaura ...	Raghubarganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Rupamau ...	Rupamau ...	Ditto.
		Kasho Khás ...	Husainganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Manehru ...	Shankarganj ...	Ditto.
		Garhi Mutawalli.	Munshiganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Purai ...	Gajrajsinghganj ...	Ditto.
		Rahwan ...	Bishnathganj ...	Ditto.
		Samrahda ...	Samrahda ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bela Bhela ...	Utarpara ...	Ditto.
		Rasehta ...	Rasehta ...	Ditto.
		Hardaspur ...	Gauriganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Chauhanian ...	Ramganj ...	Ditto.
		Itaura Khurd...	Durgaganj ...	Ditto.
		Onai Paharpur	Gurbakhshganj ...	Ditto.
Dalmau.	Dalmau.	Dalmau ...	Purani Bazár ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ...	Tikaitganj ...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Do. ...	Ataganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Purabgaon ...	Raghurajganj ...	Ditto.
		Yusufpur ...	Bahadurganj ...	Ditto.
		Ghorwara ...	Chandrabhukhanganj.	Ditto.
		Ambara Pachhim.	Amarnathganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Hamirmau ...	Sardarganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Khajurgaon ...	Raghunathganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gaura Hardo ...	Achalganj ...	Ditto.
		Gobindpur Bhira.	Narpatganj ...	Ditto.
	Sareni.	Chheolaha ...	Bhupganj ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Sagar Khera ...	Benimadhoganj ...	Monday and Friday.
	Khiron.	Aindhi ...	Drigpalganj ...	Ditto.
		Khiron ...	Balbhaddarganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Raghunathganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bhitargaon ...	Bazár Anandi ...	Tuesday and Friday.
Salon.	Salon.	Salon ...	Fazalganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhiknapur ...	Gauriganj ...	Ditto.
		Beoli ...	Basantganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ganwa ...	Ganwa ...	Ditto.
		Piarepur ...	Karahia ...	Ditto.
		Sahri ...	Bindaganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Ratason ...	Ataganj ...	Ditto.
		Kutia ...	Kamtaganj ...	Tuesday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1904—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Salon—*(concluded)*.	Salon.—*(concluded)*.	Mustafabad ...	Mazharganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Dohri ...	Dohri	Monday and Friday.
		Nain ...	Nain	Ditto.
		Matrauli ...	Babuganj ...	Ditto.
		Kandrawan ...	Kandrawan ...	Ditto.
		Arkha ...	Pura Sadi ...	Ditto.
		Rasulpur ...	Rasulpur ...	Ditto.
	Rokha Jais.	Jais ...	Munshiganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ...	Kazimganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ...	Ghafurganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Nasirabad ...	Bazár Qila ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Taqiganj ...	Thursday.
		Do. ...	Husainiganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ...	Riasatganj ...	Ditto.
		Kurha ...	Bholaganj ...	Ditto.
		Bhadaiyan Mahmudpur.	Sukhmangalganj ...	Ditto.
		Mawai Alampur	Raniganj ...	Daily.
		Mau ...	Pura Lokai ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Brahmani ...	Fursatganj ...	Ditto.
		Udari ...	Mauzamganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Bikapur ...	Bikapur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bamhanpur ...	Bamhanpur ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Rokha ...	Rokha ...	Monday and Friday.
		Birnawa ...	Birnawa ...	Ditto.
	Parshadepur.	Gopalipur ...	Captainganj ...	Ditto.
		Dela ...	Dela ...	Ditto.
		Sunsari Parshadepur.	Sheoganj ...	Saturday.
		Sunga Parshadepur.	Qazi-ka-Bazár ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Dih ...	Dih ...	Ditto.
		Bara ...	Bara ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Sarai Manik ...	Gulabganj ...	Ditto.
		Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
Maharajganj.	Simrauta.	Atrehta ...	Maharajganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Simrauta ...	Simrauta ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Achhai ...	Achhai ...	Ditto.
		Shamspur-Halaur.	Halaur ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Chandapur ...	Sheodarshanganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jamrao ...	Jamrao ...	Ditto.
		Mau Sharqi ...	Dube-ka-Bazár ...	Ditto.
	Kumhrawan.	Bainti ...	Bainti ...	Ditto.
		Sheogarh ...	Rameshwarganj ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Sehgaon Pachhimgaon.	Sehgaon ...	Ditto.
		Bhansi ...	Sheoambarganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Jaraoganj ...	Araruganj ...	Monday and Friday.
	Hardoi.	Para Khurd ..	Newalganj ...	Ditto.
		Atra ...	Babuganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1904—(*concluded*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Maharajganj.—(*concluded*.)	Mohanganj.	Kutwa ...	Mamanganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Tiloi ...	Tiloi ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Shahmau ...	Sukhmangalganj ...	Ditto.
		Chhatauhan ...	Shankarganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kamai ...	Kamai ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Barkot ...	Lalganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Inhauna.	Inhauna ...	Sharafganj ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Ratanganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Jiapur ...	Jiapur ...	Ditto.
		Jehta Usarha...	Sheoratanganj ...	Ditto.
		Satanpurwa ...	Satanpurwa ...	Ditto.
		Bahua ...	Fatehganj ...	Friday.
		Kathaura ...	Kathaura ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto.
		Kharawan ...	Kharawan ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Singhpur ...	Sarabjitganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jaitpur ...	Ramganj ...	Ditto.
	Bachhrawan.	Bachhrawan ...	Girdharaganj ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Rampur Sudauli.	Rampur Sudauli ...	Monday and Friday.
		Nim Tikar ...	Jaiganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bahadurnagar	Bahadurnagar ...	Ditto.
		Thulendi ...	Thulendi ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Karanpur ...	Kundanganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Rajamau ...	Rajamau ...	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Rai Bareli.	Rai Bareli	Rai Bareli ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,500
		Harchandpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Thulwansa ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 7th...	1,000
		Chheolamau,	Naglila ...	Bhadon Badi 13th,	3,000
		Kunsa ...	Mela Rajbansi	Kuar Puranmashi,	1,000
		Amawan ...	Sohbat ...	Jeth, 1st Sunday,	1,000
		Bawan Buzurg.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Kishanpur Rai.	Mahamai ...	Chait Badi 2nd...	500
		Dewanandpur.	Gangaur ...	Chait Sudi 3rd ...	500
		Seonthi ...	Mela Siwari,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th.	1,500
		Sataon ...	Parbati ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 9th.	2,500
Dalmau.	Dalmau...	Dalmau ...	Katki ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	300,000
		Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	...Kuar Sudi 10th,	2,000
		Sardarganj,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Gaura Hardo,	Dasehra ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Datauli Lalganj	Dhanusjag...	Aghan Sudi 5th...	2,000
		Gegason ...	Sankata Debi.	Chait and Kuar Badi 8th.	10,000
		Bahai ...	Binda Debi,	Chait Badi 8th ...	2,000
		Aihar ...	Baleshwar Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi 14th,	4,000
		Shankarpur,	Durga Debi,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th.	1,000
		Deogaon ...	Adijot Debi,	Ditto ...	2,000
		Sudamanpur,	Gangaur ...	Sawan Sudi 4th...	4,000
		Sahmada ...	Takia Muhabbat Shah.	Phagun, 1st Thursday.	5,000
		Sarjupur ...	Dalbal ...	Bhadon, Mondays and Wednesdays.	500
	Sareni ...	Nisgar ...	Katki ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	4,000
		Malkegaon ...	Hatia Katki,	Aghan Badi 1st...	2,000
		Murarmau ...	Thakurdwara,	Chait Sudi 9th ...	1,000
		Bhojpur ...	Mahadeo ...	Chait Badi 13th...	1,000
	Khiron ...	Khiron ...	Balbhaddareshwar.	Phagun Badi 14th,	4,000
		Gahri ...	Gaureshwar,	Chait Badi 5th and Phagun Badi 14th.	4,000
		Bhitargaon...	Anandi Debi,	Chait Sudi 1st and Badi 8th.	4,000
		Bakuliha ...	Kamamai ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	1,000
		Jasanmau ...	Mahabir ...	Chait Badi 2nd ..	1,000
		Simri ...	Kanslila ...	Bhadon Sudi 8th,	1,000

FAIRS—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town of village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Maharajganj.	Simrauta,	Maharajganj,	Dhanusjag...	Aghan Sudi 7th,	1,500
		Ditto ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	3,000
		Gangapur ...	Sarda Puranmashi.	Kuar Puranmashi,	3,000
		Janai ...	Kund-ka-mela,	Kartik Puranmashi.	3,000
	Inhauna,	Phula ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,200
		Jehta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Aharwa ...	Debi Aharwa,	Kuar and Chait Sudi 8th.	5,000
	Mohanganj.	Deokali ...	Deokali ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Reotidih ...	Bantapsi ...	Ditto ...	700
		Bardharme ...	Dharme ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	1,000
		Shankarganj,	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,000
		Tiloi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500
	Kumhrawan.	Sehgon Pachhimgaon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500
		Bhansi ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Puranmashi.	6,000
		Jaraoganj ...	Dhanusjag...	Aghan Sudi 5th...	1,000
		Bedaru ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 9th...	1,000
	Bachhrawan.	Nimtikar ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 10th,	3,000
		Rampur Sudauli.	Bhureshwar,	Phagun Badi 14th,	10,000
		Malhipur ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	4,000
		Rajamau ...	Dangal (wrestling fair).	Sawan Puranmashi.	2,000
	Hardoi ...	Atra ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 14th,	1,500
Salon.	Salon ...	Gukana ...	Katki ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	10,000
		Badshahpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10,000
		Arkha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Jaodaha ...	Jamdutya ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd,	500
		Beoli ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Do. ...	Gangaur ...	Chait Sudi 3rd ...	500
		Mamnipura,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Rokha ...	Jais ...	Makhdum Sahib.	Id-uz-zuha, 1st—10th.	1,500
		Ditto ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Birnawa ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Puranmashi,	3,000
		Mawai Alampur.	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi.	2,000
	Parshadepur.	Sunsari ...	Sohbat Ghazi Mian.	Jeth 1st Monday and seven days after.	10,000
		Dih ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Badi 10th—12th.	6,000
		Ahora Rampur.	Ditto ...	Kuar Puranmashi,	4,000
		Jagdispur ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	2,000

Talúqdárs holding land in the Rai Bareli district, 1904.

Number.	Name of estate.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Parganas.	Villages. Whole mahals.	Villages. Portions.	Revenue.
							Rs.
1	Murarmau ...	Raja Sheopal Singh ...	Tilokchandi Bais,	Sareni, Dalmau	100	...	50,370*
2	Rampur-Dharupur	Raja Rampal Singh ...	Bisen ...	Salon	2	...	745
3	Dera	Raja Rudra Partab Sah ...	Rajkumar ...	Simrauta, Rokha	8	...	7,446
4	Tiloi	Raja Bishnath Saran Singh	Kanhpuria ...	Mohanganj, Rokha Parshadepur, Rai Bareli, Inhauna, Salon and Dalmau.	99	16	1,09,302
5	Khajurgaon ...	Rana Sheoraj Singh ...	Saibasi Bais ...	Dalmau, Rai Bareli, Khiron and Sareni.	140	1	1,31,796
6	Parhat ...	Rani Dharamraj Kunwar ...	Drigbansi ...	Simrauta	1	...	486
7	Birsinghpur ...	Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh.	Amethia ...	Kumhrawan, Dalmau, Sareni, Rai Bareli, Khiron and Inhauna.	71	11	61,786
8	Kurri Sudauli ...	Raja Rampal Singh ...	Naihasta Bais ...	Bachhrawan, Rai Bareli ...	24	...	34,271
9	Atra Chandapur ...	Raja Chandra Chhur Singh,	Kanhpuria ...	Simrauta, Hardoi, Inhauna, Mohanganj, Rai Bareli and Dalmau.	33	13	46,498
10	Sissaindi ...	Raja Chandra Shekhar ...	Brahman ...	Sareni	1	...	1,420
11	Shahmau ...	Raja Sukhmangal Singh ...	Kanhpuria ...	Rokha, Mohanganj, Parshadepur.	36	5	38,763
12	Bahvi ...	Lala Jamna Parshad ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan, Hardoi ...	3	...	1,746
13	Kanchanpur ...	Lala Ganesh Parshad ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan, Hardoi ...	4	...	3,340
14	Dareta ...	Lala Kedarnath ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan, Hardoi ...	4	...	3,691
15	Deomai ...	Lalas Shambhu Dayal and Brij Kishor.	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan, Hardoi ...	5	...	4,131
16	Kather ...	Lala Shiam Sundar ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan ...	2	1	3,675
17	Atwat ...	Lala Bhawani Din ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan ...	1	1	2,760

18	Asrenda ...	Lala Kashi Parshad and others.	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan ...	...	1	366
19	Barua Kalan ...	Lala Girdhari Lal ...	Khattri ...	Bachhrawan, Inhauna ...	4	...	2,868
20	Bhira Gobindpur ...	Sardar Nihal Singh ...	Sikh ...	Rai Bareli, Dalmau ...	10	...	12,149
21	Khurehti ...	Sardar Prem Singh ...	Sikh ...	Rai Bareli, Khiron ...	15	2	13,874
22	Bela Bhela ...	Sardar Narain Singh ...	Sikh ...	Rai Bareli	10	1	13,463
23	Pandri Ganeshpur...	Shahzada Basdeo Singh ...	Sikh ...	Rai Bareli, Dalmau, Kumhrawan.	23	4	12,124
24	Bhilwal ...	Chaudhrain Zainat-un-nissa	Sheikh ...	Simrauta	6	...	2,950
25	Khanpur ...	Chaudhri Mustafa Husain ...	Sheikh ...	Simrauta	4	...	1,960
26	Khanpur ...	Chaudhri Fida Husain ...	Sheikh ...	Simrauta	3	...	1,060
27	Simri ...	Thakur Lal Raghuraj Singh,	Naihasta Bais ...	Khiron, Rai Bareli ...	26	2	28,284
28	Korihar Sataon ...	Thakur Gajraj Singh ...	Saibasi Bais ...	Rai Bareli, Dalmau, Khiron ...	33	2	35,378
29	Gaura Kasehti ...	Thakur Sheonarain Singh ...	Saibasi Bais ...	Dalmau, Rai Bareli, Sareni ...	49	1	44,251
30	Siwan ...	Lal Chandra Mal Singh ...	Kanhpuria ...	Simrauta	17	...	19,666
31	Pahu ...	Thakur Drigpal Singh ...	Saibasi Bais ...	Khiron, Sareni, Rai Bareli, Dalmau.	8	3	12,656
32	Rampur ...	Thakur Rudra Partab Singh,	Bachgoti ...	Parshadepur	...	1	387
33	Katghar ...	Babu Sheo Singh ...	Saibasi Bais ...	Dalmau, Sareni	11	...	8,255
34	Shankarpur ...	Babu Bhubhan Naranjan Mukarji.	Bengali Brahman,	Dalmau, Sareni, Rai Bareli ...	19	1	14,563
35	Hasnapur ...	Thakur Jagannath Bakhsh...	Naihasta Bais ...	Rai Bareli, Bachhrawan ...	29	1	14,661
36	Tikari ...	Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh...	Kanpuria ...	Salon, Rokha, Parshadepur, Rai Bareli and Mohanganj.	33	3	27,157
37	Parseni ...	Thakur Maheshwar Bakhsh ...	Janwar ...	Khiron	3	...	1,531
38	Narindpur Charhar,	Thakur Chhatardhari Singh,	Saibasi Bais ...	Dalmau, Rai Bareli, Sareni ...	37	5	28,120
39	Hamirmau Kola ...	Thakur Tribhubhan Bahadur Singh.	Saibasi Bais ...	Dalmau, Rai Bareli, Khiron, Sareni.	32	7	22,831
40	Gaura ...	Thakur Raghuraj Singh ...	Naihasta Bais ...	Khiron	4	...	2,838
41	Amanwan ...	Mahammad Wahid Khan and Mumtaz Bibi.	P: th n ...	Rai Bareli	24	...	†11,121
42	Pahromau ...	Mumtaz Ali Khan, Karam Ali Khan, Ramzan Ali Khan and Shahamat Khan.	Do. ...	Rai Bareli, Bachhrawan ..	18	...	9,762

* All these villages save three have been mortgaged with possession to the Rana of Khajurgaon.

† 19 mahals are in the possession of mortgagees.

Talúqdárs holding land in the Rai Bareli District, 1904—(concluded).

Number.	Name of estate.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Pargana.	Villages.		Revenue.
					Whole mahals.	Portions.	
							Rs.
43	Udrehra	Thakur Lal Sheonarain Singh,	Naihasta Bais	Bachhrawan, Khiron	13	...	12,473
44	Pahrauli	Chaudhrain Mitthan Kunwar.	Janwar	Khiron, Sareni	22	8	21,389
45	Raghupur	Mír Ahmad Jan	Pathan	Hardoi	1	...	2,730
46	Binohra	Musammat Fakhr-un-nissa,	Saiyid	Rai Bareli	13	2	6,893
47	Azizabad	Sheikh Niaz Ahmad	Sheikh	Salon	18	...	8,420
48	Nuruddinpur	Babuain Jadunath Kunwar...	Kanhpuria	Do.	23	...	13,395
49	Bahua	Thakur Mujib Haidar Khan,	Bharsaiyan Khanzada.	Inhauna	11	2	13,389
50	Deogaon Girdharpur,	Thakur Partab Narain Singh,	Saibasi Bais	Dalmau	9	...	4,220
51	Hardaspur	Thakurain Jagraj Kunwar,	Kayasth	Rai Bareli	2	...	4,445
52	Bara	Rai Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh.	Gautam	Parshadepur	10	...	6,005
53	Tirbediganj	Gajadhar Bakhsh Singh	Brahman	Bachhrawan, Dalmau	2	...	855
54	Panhauna	Rawat Sheoratan Singh	Gaumaha Bais	Inhauna	13	3	9,909
55	Usah	Babu Sheo Sahai Singh	Amethia	Kumhrawan	6	...	8,010
56	Pilkha	Thakurain Jagraj Kunwar Chaudhri.	Saibasi Bais	Dalmau, Salon	6	2	2,654
57	Sehgaon Pachhimgaon.	Gauri Shankar	Kurmi	Kumhrawan	3	1	5,317
58	Kasarua	Bhagwant Singh	Saibasi Bais	Dalmau, Rai Bareli	4	...	2,455
59	Dehli	Babu Jagannath Bakhsh Singh.	Amethia	Kumhrawan	3	...	3,800
60	Mainahar Katra	Musammat Bilas Kunwar	Brahman	Bachhrawan	1	...	1,700
61	Alipur Chakrai	Saiyid Ahmad Shafi Khan	Saiyid	Dalmau	3	...	567
62	Majhgawan	Beni Parshad Singh	Bais	Rai Bareli	1	...	930

No. I.

Pedigrees of the Bais.

I.—TILOKCHANDI.

- Tilok Chand.
  - Pirthi Chand.
    - Ajai Chand.
      - Bhikham Deo.
        - Bhoj Raj.
          - Narsingh Deo.
            - Bhupat Singh.
              - Chhatarpatti.
                - Bhopal Sah.
                  - Chandarman.
                    - Amar Singh.
                      - Debi Singh.
                        - Ranjit Singh.
                          - Harhar Singh.
                            - Roshan Singh.
                              - Zalim Singh.
                                - R. Drigbijai Singh.
                                  - *R. Sheopal Singh* (Murarmau).
                    - Gopal Singh (Rajkumars).
      - Deo Rai.
        - Bhairon Das.
          - Tara Chand.
            - Sangram Singh.
              - Kanak Singh.
                - Pirthi Singh.
                  - Purandar.
                    - Mardan Singh.
                      - Raghunath Singh.
                        - Bairi Lal.
                          - Hari Singh.
                      - Udat Singh.
                        - Hindu Singh.
                          - Basant Singh.
                            - Ram Bakhsh (Daundia Khera).
                      - Achal Singh.
                        - Ajit Singh.
                          - Amar Singh.
                            - Debi Bakhsh (Purwa).
  - Harhar Deo (*vide* II).

No. II.

Pedigrees of the Bais.

II.—SAIBASI.

- Rana Harhar Deo (*vide* I).
  - Ram Chandra.
    - Khem Karan.
      - Sakat Singh.
        - Rana Doman Deo.
          - Ajit Mal.
            - Kharag Singh.
              - Amar Singh.
                - Sangram Singh.
                  - Pahar Singh.
                    - Chain Singh.
                      - Buddh Singh.
                        - Aman Singh.
                          - Raghunath Singh.
                            - Jadunath Singh.
                              - Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh.
                                - *Rana Sheoraj Singh* (Khajurgaon).
                            - Bishannath Singh.
                              - *Sheo Singh.*
                                - *Shimbhu Nath Bakhsh,* adopted. (Katghar).
              - Narind Sah.
                - Nihal Sah.
                  - Pal Singh.
                    - Audhut Singh.
                      - Durga Bakhsh.
                        - Sheo Parshad.
                          - Beni Madho (Shankarpur).
            - Gulal Sah.
              - Dula Rai.
                - Bhupat Singh.
                  - Pirthi Singh.
                    - Barjor Singh.
                      - Din Sah.
                        - Sher Bahadur.
                          - Bajrang Bali.
                            - Ajodhya Bakhsh.
                              - *Chhatardhari Singh* (Narindpur-Charhar).
                      - Lal Sah.
                        - Ram Bakhsh.
                          - Indrajit.
                            - Bhopal Singh.
                              - *Sheo Narain Singh,* adopted. (Gaura-Kasehti).
                  - Khushal Singh (Kasarua).
                  - Ahlad Singh.
                    - Risal Singh.
                      - Newal Singh.
                        - Mardan Singh.
                          - Jang Bahadur.
                            - Jagmohan Singh.
                              - *Partab Narain Singh,* adopted. (Deogaon.)
          - Pahar Singh (*vide* III).
          - Mitrajit (*vide* III).
        - Rudra Sah (*vide* III).
    - Karan Rai (*vide* IV).

No. III.

Pedigrees of the Bais.

II.—SAIBASI—(continued).

Sakat Singh (*vide* II).

- Rana Doman Deo.
  - Ajit Mal (*vide* II).
  - Pahar Singh, *d.* 1647.
    - Chunni Singh.
    - Hindupat.
    - Udat Singh.
    - Panwar Singh.
    - Kirat Singh.
    - Ban Singh.
    - Chhatardhari.
    - Duniapat.
    - Gur Bakhsh.
    - Fateh Bahadur (adopted).
    - Chandarpal Singh.
    - *Gajraj Singh* (Korihar Sataon).
  - Mitrajit Singh.
    - Kalian Sah.
    - Indrajit.
    - Fateh Singh.
    - Jai Singh.
    - Mardan Singh.
    - Hindupat.
    - Achal Singh.
    - Bhup Singh.
    - Bishnath Singh.
    - Shankar Bakhsh.
    - Rajendra Bahadur.
    - *Drigpal Singh*, adopted (Pahu).
  - Tirbhubhan Sah (Pilkha).
- Rudra Sah.
  - Mukand Rai.
  - Kuber Singh.
    - Pirthi Raj.
      - Maha Singh.
      - Sheo Singh.
      - Daulat Singh.
      - Lalji.
      - Fateh Bahadur.
      - Basant Singh (adopted) = Dariao Kunwar.
      - Sher Bahadur Singh (Simarpaha).*
    - Hindupat.
      - Achal Singh.
      - Mohan Singh.
      - Dalpat Singh.
      - Mihrban Singh.
      - Sardar Singh.
      - *Tribhubhan Bahadur Singh* (by will) (Chandania).

* Now held by the taluqdar of Birsinghpur.

No. IV.

Pedigrees of the Bais.

III.—NAIHASTA.

Karan Rai (*vide* II).

- Harsingh Rai.
  - Ram Singh.
    - Sangram Singh.
      - Abhai Raj.
        - Sukh Sah.
          - Ban Singh.
            - Sadak Singh.
              - Sikandar, *d. s. p.*
          - Ajab Singh.
            - Inayat Ali.
              - (with Sikandar) Drigpal Singh (adopted).
                - Dalthaman Singh.
                  - Hindpal Singh (adopted).
                    - Balgobind Singh.
                      - ***R. Rampal Singh*** (Kurri Sudauli).
            - Rahmat Ali.
              - Raghunath Singh.
                - Jawahir Singh.
                  - Bhagwan Bakhsh (adopted).
                    - ***Sheonarain Singh*** (Udrehra).
            - Rustam Ali.
              - Fateh Singh.
                - Rajpal Singh.
                  - Tej Singh
                    - Thakur Bakhsh.
                      - Bishnath Bakhsh.
                        - Raghubir Bakhsh.
                          - ***Jagannath Bakhsh*** (Hasnapur).
      - Bal Singh.
        - Doman Deo.
          - Debi Singh.
            - Bhikham Singh.
              - Duniapat.
                - Ram Din.
                  - Bhagwan Bakhsh.
                    - Jagannath Bakhsh.
                      - ***Lal Raghuraj Singh*** (Simri).
- Birsingh Rai.
  - Bhairon Das.
    - Chhatarpati.
      - Hindu Singh.
        - Partab Singh.
          - Bakhtawar Singh.
            - Sakat Singh.
              - Khushal Singh.
                - Mahesh Bakhsh, *d. s. p.*
                - Arjun Singh.
                  - ***Beni Madho Bakhsh*** (Patan-Bihar).
          - Mihrban Singh (Gaura).

No. V.

Pedigree of the Kanhpurias.

Parshad Singh (seventh from Kanh).

- Janga Singh.
  - Raghuraj Singh.
    - Jagdis Rai.
      - Mitrajit Singh.
        - Kandhe Rai.
          - Udebhan.
            - Surat Singh.
              - Gopal Singh.
                - Mohan Singh.
                  - Pem Singh.
                    - Balbhaddar Singh.
                      - Shankar Singh (adopted).
                        - Bunyad Singh.
                          - Jagpal Singh.
                            - Surpal Singh.
                              - *R. Bishnath Saran Singh* (Tiloi).
          - Gulal Sah.
            - Kalian Sah.
              - Bhikham Sah.
                - Din Singh.
                  - Jamaiyat Rai.
                    - Chhatardhari.
                      - Zalim Singh.
                        - Dirgaj Singh.
                          - *R. Sukhmangal Singh,* adopted. (Shahmau.)
                      - Jang Bahadur (Tikari).
      - Indrajit Singh.
        - Balbhaddar Singh.
          - Four sons (Katari and Sultánpur Kanhpurias).
- Man Singh (Ateha, Partabgarh).
- Madan Singh (Simrauta).
  - Sultan Singh.
    - Fateh Singh.
      - Ram Chandra.
        - Kesri Singh.
          - Jagat Singh.
            - Jagraj Singh.
              - Mandhata Singh.
                - Zorawar Singh.
                  - Aman Singh.
                    - Drigbijai Singh.
                      - Raghunath Singh (adopted).
                        - Sheodarshan Singh.
                          - Har Parshad Singh (adopted).
                            - R. Jagmohan Singh.
                              - *R. Chandra Chhur Singh,* adopted. (Atra Chandapur.)
              - Jaswant Singh.
                - *Lal Chandra Mul Singh* (Siwan).

No. VI.

Pedigree of the Amethias.

Pirthi Chand of Kalinjar.

- Raja Pahar Singh of Kalinjar.
- Bal Singh.
  - Raipal Singh.
  - Mahpal Singh.
  - Ajaipal Singh.
  - Jamdhar Singh.
    - Dingar Singh.
      - Udairaj.
      - Jamnibhan.
      - Hardewal Singh.
      - Bir Singh.
      - Kasturi Singh.
      - Jagat Singh.
      - Kharag Singh.
        - Tribhubhan Singh.
          - Bahadur Singh.
          - Gaj Singh.
          - Sheo Singh.
            - Rajan Singh.
              - Araru Singh.
              - Daljit Singh.
              - Jagmohan Singh.
              - Bisheshwar Bakhsh.
              - *R. Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh* (Birsinghpur).
            - Bijori Singh.
              - Bakhtawar Singh.
              - Sheoraj Singh.
              - *Jagannath Singh* (Dehli)
        - Indrajit.
          - Man Singh.
          - Six generations.
          - Sheoambar Singh.
          - *Sheo Sahai Singh*, adopted (Usah).
    - Lohang Rai (Akhiapur).
    - Ram Singh.
      - Kirat Singh.
      - Sakat Singh.
      - Kalian Singh.
        - Balbhaddar Singh. (Pokhra Ansari).
        - Deo Rai (Ramnagar).

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